The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,316—New Series. Bombay:—Thursday, March 30, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
L. POONAH	3130	550	J. Orman	31st Mar.
— CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie.	7th April.
L. ROME	5032	1000	G. F. Cates	14th „
— THIBET	2593	450	C. Fraser	21st „
L. DECCAN	3429	550	J. B. Chapman.	28th „
— VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell.	5th May.
L. CLYDE	4100	750	E. M. Edmond	12th „
— KHIVA	2609	450	G. Scrivener	19th „
— INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard.	26th „
				Tuesday.
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Reeves	30th May.
L. ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	6th June.
— KASHGAR	2621	450	R. G. Murray	13th „
L. VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	20th „
— SURAT	2142	530	W. E. Breeze	27th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 7 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Passages are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L. proceeded direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	7th April.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, March 2nd, 1882.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA on the 2lth and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To ALL PORTS OF ITALY.		To MARSEILLES.	
I Class .. R 500	including wines.	I Class .. R 520	including wines.
II do. .. 240		II do. 350	
III do. .. 120	Without food.	III do. 115	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

SINGAPORE, on Saturday, the 1st April, 1882.
MANILLA, on Monday, the 1st May, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

		Calais Route.	Brighton Route
From Genoa.	I Class	R 95	R 80
	II do.	do. .. 70	do. .. 58
From Naples.	I do.	do. .. 115	do. .. 130
	II do.	do. .. 105	do. .. 93

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 1st Ma[illegible] 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STE[illegible]

[illegible]E OF STEAMERS [illegible]OMBAY, BRINDISI, [illegible]E VIA CANAL.

[illegible]lowing Steamers will [illegible] from BOMBAY to

	Tons	HP.	To sail
[illegible]	1,700	400	3rd April.
[illegible]	1,927	400	8th April.
[illegible]	2,[illegible]	450	8th May.
[illegible]	[illegible]	300	8th June.

[illegible] Wines and [illegible]ate prices) as

Deck.
Rs. 140 0
140 6
143 0
131 0
122 0
66 8

[illegible]MBO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. GOA, 1,906 tons, Captain A. Hay, sails on THURSDAY, 6th April, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 14th May.

S. S. KANGRA, 1,952 tons, Captain C. N. Wood, sails on TUESDAY, 2nd May, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 11th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHANDA, 2,022 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 5th April, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 4th April, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on FRIDAY, 31st March, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on THURSDAY, 6th April, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 29th March, 1882. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

S. S. ROUMANIA has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1lb. each Cash, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

SCOTCH OATCAKES,
Cash, Annas 12 and Re. 1-4 per tin.
SCOTCH GINGERBREAD,
Cash, Re. 1 per large packet.
SCOTCH SHORTBREAD,
Cash, Annas 12 per cake.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

REDUCED PRICES.

FINEST VIRGINIAN GOLDEN LEAF
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;

A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT
Per Pound, Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hœmorrhoidal malady, is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each, Rs. 1-4.
Original case containing 50 Packets, Rs. 60.

Of the Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HENKE'S SCHIEDAM [illegible]ROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

[illegible] special arrangement, TREACHER and Co. import direct [illegible] the shippers supplies of this [illegible]ite SPIRIT, which they con[illegible] recomended.

[illegible]ts ....per doz. Rs. 17
[illegible]........... do. „ 10

[illegible]ER & COMPANY, Ld.,
[illegible]NE MERCHANTS,
[illegible] BYCULLA AND POONA.

[illegible] AND TAYLOR'S

[illegible]LYCERINE
HAIR-WASH.

[illegible] of a first-rate Handker[illegible] uses of a really good

[illegible]mulating properties, [illegible] the hair without [illegible] skin.

[illegible]tle.

[illegible]AYLOR,
[illegible]MISTS,
[illegible]AY.

[illegible] LIQUID
[illegible]st durable [illegible]ese paints [illegible]d are in

[illegible] 13 per [illegible] gallon.

[illegible] lb.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
OF THE
BANDMANN COMBINATION.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, MARCH 30.

SHAKESPEARE'S PLAY OF THE
MERCHANT OF VENICE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1.
OTHELLO.

OTHELLO	Herr Bandmann.
DESDEMONA	Miss L. Beaudet.
IAGO	Mr. R. D. Ogden.
EMELIA	Miss N. Ferguson.

Private Boxes, Rs. 16; Stalls, Rs. 4; Pit Stalls, Rs. 3; Pit, Rs. 2; Back Seats, Re. 1.

Children, Soldiers, and H. M. Sailors, half-price.

Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

"INCH" LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine new s.s. INCHRHONA, 3,500 tons, 100 A 1, 1,500 H.P.E., sailing from Bombay on or before the 13th April, will have room for a few FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS. Gentlemen preferred, as no Stewardess is carried.

This Steamer's cabin and state-rooms are airy, well ventilated, and all on the upper-deck.

FARE............ Rs. 350

For further particulars apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

SPEKE HALL ARRIVED, 29TH MARCH.

CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their cargo from the Prince's Dock. Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal, otherwise no claim will be admitted.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Bombay, 29th March, 1882. Agents.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, an upper-storeyed BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, now in the occupation of F. Hooper, Esquire. For rent and other particulars apply to

B. SAKARAMJEE & Co.,
17, Forbes-street. House and Estate Agents.

TO BE LET, from 1st May, the BUNGALOW in the Ridge, Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of — Curwen, Esq. For rent and other particulars apply to

B. SAKARAMJEE & Co.,
17, Forbes-street. House and Estate Agents.

TO BE LET, the Scott BUNGALOW at Matheran for ensuing hot season. Apply to

B. SAKARAMJEE & Co.,
17, Forbes-street. House and Estate Agents.

THE HONORARY SECRETARY, MORLEY HALL INSTITUTE, Colaba, is prepared to receive TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the MANGOE-FRUIT of the trees growing in the compound, numbering about 40, for the five years commencing 1st January, 1883.

Tenders to be sealed and addressed to Honorary Secretary, Morley Hall Institute, Colaba.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS will be held in the Cathedral High School (new building) on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 6 p.m. (Madras time). The Right Rev. the President will take the chair.

All who are interested in the Missionary work of the Church are invited to attend.

C. F. H. JOHNSTON,
Honorary Secretary.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Sir Richard Temple's New Work, Men and Events of My Time in India	10	0
Lays of the Law. By W. E. H.	1	8
Wheeler's Familiar Allusions, a Handbook of Miscellaneous Information	4	12
Deuton's House Sanitation	5	8
Hidge's Electric Lighting	2	0
Barry's Railways and Locomotives, Illustrated	13	4
Elliss Anatomy, New Edn. 1882	8	0
Pusey's Permanence and Evolution	3	4
How John Bull Lost London	0	12
The Koran, by Murray, 2 vols., volume 1 now issued	8	0
English Men of Letters, Charles Lamb	1	8
The Bill of the Play. By J. H. Thornell	0	12
Thomas's Rod in India. New Edn. Greatly enlarged	15	12

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow-street.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MR. CLEVELAND'S PLANTS for Sale. On view at Breach Candy from 7 to 9-30 a.m. and from 5 to 7 p.m., 1st, 2nd, and 3rd April. Prices marked on each plant.

DAWSON'S PRIME, per 100, Re. 1-12; unequalled in quality and finish.—HOWARD & Co., 30, Meadow-street.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—CLEARANCE SALE, without reserve, for last week at S. GREENBLATT & Co., Bombay.

E. TURINES, Photographer of Byculla, has REMOVED to 33, MEADOW-STREET. New Price-list sent on application.

FOR SALE, a Phaeton and Australian brown Mare, with harness, &c. Also a sympathetic Piano, by Rose & Co. Apply "F. B.," Waverly Hotel.

CIGARS! Cigars!! Dawson's, Dindigul, Havanahs and Burmahs, for flavour and equisiteness unrivalled. Prices very moderate.—N. C. Dalal, 6, Church Gate-street.

FOR EASTER FESTIVITIES.—Comic and Merriment Cards, Candied Fruits and many other fancy things. Rare opportunity.—BARTON & COMPANY, Meadow-street.

TO LET, an UPPER-STOREYED pleasantly-situated HOUSE, Bellasis-road, close to Byculla Club. Gas and water laid on. Apply to Mr. F. ROWLAND, Byculla.

BOARD and LODGING for single Gentlemen. Apply at No. 21, Sassoon's Buildings, 2nd Floor, East Block.

MOUNT ABOO.—For disposal, the lease of a Bungalow from April till November. Apply to A. H. UNWIN, Esq., C.S., Ahmedabad.

MRS. COONEY SMITH, Midwife, late of Calcutta, 20 years experience. Terms moderate. Apollo House, Fort, entrance Marine and Apollo-street.

TO sub-let, at Mahableshwur for hot season, "Clifton House," commodious, and well furnished, splendid view. For particulars apply to Frank Orr, Mahableshwur.

IVORINE BILLIARD BALLS do not crack, warp or get out of shape, and are only half the price of real Ivory ones. Agents for India, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TWO and-a-half miles from Andheri Station on the sea side at Versovah, sites for Bungalows to be let at moderate rents. Apply to "A. B.," care of office of this paper.

MAHABLESHWAR READY-LAID DAK. Comfortable Phaetons and Tongas can be had [illegible]om Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, Civil Lines, [illegible]oona at a very moderate rate.

[illegible]RENCH ROOFING TILES, neater, lighter, stronger and cheaper than any other European or [illegible]ry tiles. A large stock always on hand.—F. MURA [illegible]and Co., Apollo-bunder, Bombay.

[illegible]LET, from 1st May next, a very airy FLOOR above the office of Messrs. Macaulay [illegible]w in the occupation of James Douglas, Esq. [illegible] 125. Apply to Framjee Cowasjee Markar, [illegible]ill.

[illegible]S SEWING-MACHINES are the [illegible]mplest, and the most durable. Have won [illegible]ds and have the largest sale in the world. [illegible]nthly payments. Head office, 2, Church [illegible]bay.

[illegible] A COLLECTION OF LEGIS[illegible]TS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The [illegible]mendment Act, and the Bombay [illegible]Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply [illegible]ice.

[illegible]M AND CHEDDAR [illegible]

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

THIS Branch of TREACHER & Co.'s extensive business receives special care and attention from the Management, who confine their dealings to the FIRST-CLASS LONDON MANUFACTURE AND QUALITY ONLY, for which the Company have been so long and so favourably known.

By the careful selection of novelties characterised by elegance, neatness, and taste they trust to confirm and extend the large connection with which they have been favoured during the past FIFTY YEARS.

		Rs.
BRACELETS—		
Plain and worked Gold, various handsome patterns	from Rs.	36 to 250
Jewelled with Diamonds, Pearls, &c.	from	85 to 560
BROOCHES—		
Plain and worked Gold, novel shapes	from	36 to 85
Jewelled with Pearls, Diamonds, Turquoise, &c.	from	50 to 100
Tiger Claws, beautifully mounted	from	58 to 80
EARRINGS—		
Stud, different patterns	from	10-8 to 28
Do. Jewelled, Pearls and Diamonds	from	25 to 70
Do. Single Diamond	from	45 to 200
Miniature	from	20 to 34
Do. Jewelled	from	30 to 70
Worked Gold	from	25 to 80
Do. Jewelled with Corals, Pearls	from	25 to 70
Tiger Claw, handsome mounted	from	58 to 70
LOCKETS—		
Bright or Dead Gold	from	22-8 to 100
Engraved Gold	from	25 to 100
Fancy Patterns, Filbert, Almond, Book, &c.	from	20 to 80
Jewelled Diamonds, Pearls, Corals, &c.	from	20 to 225
Tiger Claw, very handsome	from	90 to 100
Gentlemen's Lockets, set with Onyx, Sardonyx, &c.	from	27 to 100
Mourning, Enamelled, &c.	from	16 to 85
COLLARETTES—		
Very handsome designs, many novelties	from	130 to 250
NECKLETS—		
Various Patterns	from	40 to 250
SUITES OF JEWELLERY—		
Comprising Bracelet, Brooch and Earrings	from	200 to 335
Do. do. Jewelled	from	315 to 500
Consisting of Locket, Necklet and Earrings	from	180 to 560
DEMI-SUITES OF JEWELLERY—		
Comprising Brooch and Earrings	from	45 to 130
Do. Jewelled	from	54 to 280
Consisting of Locket and Earrings	from	150 to 200
Brooch Pendant and Earrings	from	126 to 200
RINGS—		
Ladies' Jewelled, Plain Gipsy	from	31 to 280
Do. Tablet	from	20 to 120
Do. Half-Hoop	from	27 to 250
Do. Single Stone Brilliant, Claw or Gipsy setting	from	70 to 150
Gentlemen's Plain Gold, very fashionable	from	28 to 80
Do. Signet	from	32 to 80
Do. Single Diamonds, Gipsy Setting	from	90 to 250
Snake Rings, Plain Gold or Jewelled	from	25 to 100
Wedding, Victoria and Alexandra Patterns	from	15 to 25
Keeper, engraved in various styles	from	12 to 20

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,

BYCULLA IRON WORKS AND METAL MART
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, NESBIT-ROAD.

WE are AGENTS for the following well-known firms, and have always on hand a stock of their Specialities, which we can offer at exceptional prices.

Articles not in stock imported from England in 6 weeks to 2 months from date of order.

For Prices, &c., see Catalogue and Monthly Price Lists.

AVELING & PORTER	...Steam Road Rollers.
"BOOMER" PRESSES	...For Cotton, Oil, Hides, &c.
BULL'S	...Patent Dredgers and Brick Kilns.
CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH,	Portable Engines, Agricultural Machinery, &c.
CROWLEY & CO.	...Patent Sanitary Carts.
DAVIS & PRIMROSE	...Steam Hammers, Punching Machines, &c.
EDINGTON & SONS, T.	...Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
ENTWISTLE & KENYON	...Sudden Grip Vices.
FRENCH ASPHALTE CO. LD.	...Makers of Seyssel's Asphalte.
GWYNNE, J. & H.	..."Invincible" Centrifugal Pumps.
GRESHAM & CRAVENS	...Gifford's Injectors.
HODGSON & STEAD, LD.	...Weighing Machines, &c.
HOWARD'S	...Patent Roof Ventilators.
LEE & SONS'	...Celebrated Portland Cement.
MOIR CRANE & CO.,	...Patent Lubricating Oils for Cylinders, Valves, Spindles, &c.
MORTON & CO. (LD.) FRANCIS,	Wire Fencing Ornamental Gates, &c.
PROCTOR & WALLIS'	...Patent Wrought Iron Pulleys.
RANSOME & CO., A.	...Wood Working Machinery.
SILICATE PAINT CO.	...Silicate Charlton Paints, Enamels, &c.
WILSON & CO., ALEX.	...Launch Engines, &c.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS,
BOMBAY.

TRUNKS, BAGS, &c.

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT IN INDIA.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS, best japanned canvas	Rs. 27, 30, 33, 36.
„ „ „ Extra stout	„ 36, 39, 42.
GENT'S DULL CANVAS, wear hards, patent spring Locks	„ 54, 58, 60.
LADIES' LARGE TRAVELLING TRUNKS	„ 40, 51, 58.
LADIES' BASKET TRUNKS, light and strong	„ 45, 60.
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, self-closing	„ 30, 34, 38.
VADE MECUMS, fitted with 3 distinct compartments	„ 40, 44.
SOLID LEATHER TRUNKS, self-closing, the best made	„ 50, 60, 70, 95.
STEEL TRUNKS, large and strong, very useful	„ 25, 30.
AIR-TIGHT CASES, best London-made	„ 24, 28, 30, 35.
GLADSTONE BAGS, best black hide	„ 36, 40, 44.
„ „ stout tan hide	„ 44, 48.
OXFORD EXPANDING, extra wide, 2 Locks	„ 42, 52, 56.
HIDE HAND-BAGS	„ 12-8, 14-8, 16.
HIDE HAND-BAGS, wide mouth	„ 20, 21, 25, 28.
BAGS for soiled linen	„ 5-12, 6-12.
FITTED TOILET BAGS, Gent's	„ 72, 95, 150.
„ „ „ Ladies'	„ 75, 100, 150.
COURIER or CASH BAGS	„ 9, 10-8, 12.
DECK CHAIRS, strong and well made	„ 6-8, 9-8, 12, 13.
RUG-STRAPS, a large assortment	„ 2-8, 3, 3-8, 4.

CASH DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee.

A SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR HOMEWARD BOUND.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

WATCHES! WATCHES!

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY,
2, Rampart-row.

POONA,
1, East-street.

OWING to the increased sales of our widely renowned watches and further late improvements in their mechanism we are enabled to revise our list of prices and offer to the public a

STERLING SILVER HUNTING WATCH
perfect in finish. Accurate time-keeper.

Rs. 30 ONLY.

LADIES GOLD WATCHES.

In perfect plain cases to the most artistic design AT FROM Rs. 60.

GENTS GOLD WATCHES AT FROM RS. 80.

OUR SPECIALITE IN WATCHES

CRYSTAL CASE. KEYLESS GOLD LEVERS.

With Compensation Balance.
Never requires opening.
Unsurpassed for excellence of finish and reliability.
We especially recommend this watch to all who desire a really good and serviceable article.

Rs. 150, 170, 200, 250, 300.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

THE EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, Ld.

CAPITAL £250,000.

THIS Company is prepared to give estimates and to book orders for the supply of Machinery and Lamps upon the Brush system for lighting up Factories, Warehouses, Docks, Railway Stations, Streets, and Halls &c.

By the Brush sy[illegible]ber of lights from 1 to 40, each of 2,000 candle power, or any number from 1 to 12, eac[illegible] candle power or a single light of 50,000 candle power can be produced from one dynamo-machine. The connecting wires may be extended over circuits of many miles, and it is claimed that economy, constancy, and simplicity are secured at a less cost than by any other system. This Company has also purchased the patent rights for the Lane Fox incandescent lamps, and are prepared to supply for domestic lighting these lamps from 10 candle power and upwards. These Lights are suitable for Messes, Private Houses, Bungalows, Palaces, Clubs, Hotels, Banks, and Business Offices, &c.

All enquiries to be addressed to the Managing Directors, 19, Rampart-row, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

FOUNDED IN 1815.

Our Wine List is too long and comprises too many descriptions for an advertisement. Write for particulars to either of our Houses.

Prices are consistent with good quality. We are not general, but exclusively, Wine Merchants. Terms, both Cash and Credit.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, from the 1st of April, a ground-floor of a Bungalow occupied by Capt. Clerk, situated in Middle Colaba, rent Rs. 100 only. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

NOTICES.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

THE OFFICES of the Company have been REMOVED to No. 33, Elphinstone-circle, opposite the Custom House.

R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 25th March, 1882.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CARTING AGENCY BETWEEN SHEAGAON AND AKOTE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. G. E. PILCHER has been APPOINTED the COMPANY'S AGENT for the receipt and delivery of Goods at Akote.

Goods booked through to Akote will be delivered to Mr. Pilcher at Sheagaon, and Goods received by Mr. Pilcher at Akote, will be handed by him to the Railway Company at Sheagaon.

Receipts will be granted by Mr. Pilcher at Akote in the name of the Railway Company, and for Goods booked through "paid," or delivered, by him, there when sent "to pay," the charges will be collected by Mr. Pilcher for the Railway Company at Akote.

There will be no extra charges made by the Railway Company beyond those now in force to, and from Sheagaon, but owners of Goods will have to pay Mr. Pilcher's charges for Carting between Akote and Sheagaon.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the twenty-third of March, 1882.

BLAC[illegible]
"THE[illegible]

AN exceedingly [illegible] dye, pronounced to be PERFECTLY FAST, but care must be taken that no washing powders are made use of.

	Per pair.
LADIES' BLACK LISLE THREAD HOSE, stout quality, double heels and toes	Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 3-4.
LADIES' BLACK LISLE THREAD HOSE, extra fine quality, embroidered silk clock	Rs. 4-8
CHILDREN'S BLACK LISLE THREAD HOSE, stout quality, double heels and toes	Rs. 2-0 to Rs. 2-10

10 per cent. Discount allowed for cash or by Value-payable Parcel Post.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

GEYER'S SEWING-MACHINES

HAVE OBTAINED AN EXTENSIVE REPUTATION.

They run wonderfully free and easy,
Make the PRETTIEST STITCH of any Machine in the World,
Sew either the Lightest or Heaviest Materials
Are elegant and modern in Design,
Beautifully Enamelled,
Handsomely Decorated in Mother-o'-pearl and Pure Gold, substantially made,
And most accurately fitted and adjusted.
They have more real improvements and attachments than any other Sewing-machine in existence.

BEFORE PURCHASING ANY OTHER COME AND SEE THESE MACHINES.

Over twenty different kinds.

THE LARGEST DEPOT IN INDIA.

Remember, a good Sewing-machine will last a life-time, and is a pleasure and profit to the owner; whereas an inferior Machine is about the greatest pest that can enter a household.

When a thoroughly reliable, easily managed, well-finished Sewing-machine is required, I fear no competitor, no matter how low in price the Machine may be offered.

After perusing the above, it will be quite evident to the Reader that being Importer of all the leading kinds of Sewing-machines known, I am in a very different position to firms who only import one class of Sewing-machine. It will be readily seen that I have no interest in pushing ONE MACHINE or ONE KIND OF MACHINE only, or in endeavouring to persuade intending Purchasers that one certain principle of Machine will do ANY and EVERY class of Sewing required.

My interest is identical with that of my Customers, and it is quite as much to my advantage, as it is to my Customer's advantage, that I supply THE VERY BEST KIND OF MACHINE that has ever been invented to suit the special requirements of each Customer.

I believe from the foregoing the Public will see that I am prepared to show them Sewing-machines constructed by all the *best makers yet known*, and universally acknowledged to be good and reliable, and that I am in a position, and have advantages to offer, unequalled by any Competitor in the Trade.

H. A. GEYER,
[illegible] CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WANTED, TRAFFIC MANAGER for Assam Railway, now in course of construction. Salary to commence Rs. 400, rising as line extends. Should require to join at once.

Apply to
MESSRS. SHAW, FINLAYSON & Co.,
29, Strand, CALCUTTA.

T. DREWET, M. E.,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
Experimental Machinery,
Mechanical Drawing, Tracing, &c.,
Plans and Estimates prepared,
Machinery, &c.,
Bought and Sold on Commission.
No. 5, Apollo Street Fort.

MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Eighty (80) per share, for the half-year ended 31st December, 1881, will be PAID on and after SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, between the hours of 12 a. m. to 3 p. m. at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Church-lane, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 27th March on PRESENTATION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 27th March, to SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, both days inclusive.

[illegible]d of Directors,
[illegible] GOCULDASS & Co.,
[illegible] Treasurers, and Agents.

"MOABIT"
BERLIN BEER.

JUST RECEIVED a small shipment of this splendid Beer in magnificent condition. An early application advised.

Per case of 4 doz. qts., Rs. 24.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street, Bombay.

AMERICAN NOVELTIES,

NICE, CHEAP AND DURABLE.

		Rs.	as.
Bicycle Bells, Nickel		0	12
Do. Head Lamps		4	0
Champagne Nippers, Nickel		1	8
Door Springs		1	0
Corkscrews	from annas 12 to	1	8
Garden Syringes, Brass, Rose and Jet		4	0
Letter Locks	from Re. 1 to	2	0
Patent Pad-locks, Nickel Plated		4	0
Pencils, Copying Ink		1	0
Picture Wire		0	6
Railway Key, Key-ring and Corkscrew		1	0
Tooth-picks, perfumed in boxes		0	2
Fifteen Puzzles		0	12
Whistles	from annas 8 to	1	8
Wire Sponge Baskets		0	8
Watch-keys, adjustable		1	0
Folding Tables	from Rs. 6 to	12	0
Novelty Tools		0	12
Bottle Locks, Nickel		4	8
&c., &c., &c.			

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON APRIL 1st, TRAINS will RUN as follows:—

	Ordinary.	Mixed.	Mail.
	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.
Colaba ....d	7 15	10 0	5 45
Church Gate ....d	7 22	10 7	5 52
Marine Lines ....d	7 28	10 13	5 58
Charni Road ....d	7 34	10 19	6 4
Grant Road ....d	7 45	10 30	6 20
	p. m.	p. m.	
Bulsar ....d	3 10	7 55	11 20
			a. m.
Surat ......a	5 30	11 15	1 10
		a. m.	
Do. ......d	5 55	0 20	1 30
Broach ....d	8 0	11 5	3 0
		p. m.	
Baroda ....d	10 50	2 15	4 55
	a. m.		
Ahmedabad ......a	2 30	6 45	7 20
		a. m.	
Do. ......d	—	11 30	7 50
		p. m.	
Viramgam.d	—	2 15	9 40
Wadhwan..a	—	5 25	11 15
Anand ....d	10 55	4 16	—
Dakor.......d	12 30	5 4	—
	p. m.		
Godra .....a	3 10	8 20	—

	Mixed.	Ordinary.	Mail.
	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.
Wadhwan .d	—	6 45	4 5
Viramgam.d	—	10 0	5 43
		p. m.	
Ahmedabad ....a	—	1 0	7 20
Do. .....d	8 0	1 50	7 50
	p. m.		
Baroda ....d	12 28	5 25	10 25
			a. m.
Broach ....d	3 40	7 53	12 10
Surat ....a	6 15	9 50	1 40
	a. m.		
Do. ....d	6 9	10 15	2 0
		a. m.	
Bulsar ......d	9 20	1 40	4 0
	p. m.		
Grant Road ..d	6 30	8 38	8 50
Charni Road ....d	6 37	8 42	8 57
Marine Lines ....d	6 43	8 48	9 8
Church Gate ....d	6 50	8 55	9 10
Colaba .....a	6 55	9 0	9 15
	a. m.		
Godra.......d	10 30	6 15	—
	p. m.		
Dakor.......d	1 27	8 55	—
Anand .....a	2 50	10 15	—

For particulars of alterations of Bombay, Local, and Branch line train service, see time tables which will be exhibited at stations at the end of the month.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Bombay, March 21, 1882. Traffic Manager.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
LIMITED.
(BRANCH OF THE SOCIETE GENERALE.)

CAPITAL Fcs. 8,500,000.

PATENTEES OF THE JABLOCHKOFF SYSTEM.
AGENTS OF SAUTTER LEMONNIER & CO.'S G[illegible]
ELECTRIC MACHINES AND OTHER SYSTEMS [illegible]
ELECTRIC LAMPS AND ACCESSORIES.

EVERY SYSTEM OF ELECTRIC LIG[illegible] SUPPLIED.

Advice and information given upon all the [illegible] systems in use.

Estimates supplied for permanent and [illegible] Lighting.

This Company has supplied Electric [illegible] India:
THE INDIAN GOVERN[illegible]
THE PUBLIC WORKS DE[illegible]
THE GOVERNMENT RAI[illegible]
THE GUARANTEED RA[illegible]
THE MUNICIPALITIES[illegible]
NUMEROUS COTTON A[illegible]
PRESSES, &c., &c., &c.

STOCKS OF MACHINERY [illegible]
ALWAYS O[illegible]

CONSIDERABLE RED[illegible]
OF MATERIAL A[illegible]
JANUARY 1, 18[illegible]

Competent mechanic-elec[illegible] to [illegible]

AG[illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 29.

AT their weekly meeting this afternoon, the Directors of the Bank of Bombay raised their rates for money 1 per cent. all round, the minimum now being 10 per cent. Owing to the dear and threatening state of the Money market shares are generally very weak, and Spinning shares are again in many cases Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 lower.

In GOVERNMENT PAPER in the morning 4 per cents. were sold at 101⅛ for 31st March delivery, but later in the day it weakened, and this rate could not be obtained even for 18th April delivery.

Telegrams from London report no alteration in the price of stocks, but Bar Silver had advanced to 52 1-16d.

In Produce, Poppy-seed is quoted to arrive *viâ* Canal 42s., *viâ* Cape 43s., other articles unchanged.

COTTON in Liverpool was reported steady, but sales are only 8,000 bales, and arrivals were dull. American receipts 11,000 bales; spots 12 3-16d. and June forwards 12¾d.

The Manchester market for Tuesday is again reported quiet but steady.

Our local Cotton market has been very steady today at yesterday's rates. There has been more inquiry on the part of shippers, but the demand has been very freely met. Ready Broach has been sold at Rs. 227, Fine Dhollera at Rs. 206, and Fine Oomras at Rs. 205.

Freights are steady, and the s. s. Sultana has engaged cargo for Liverpool at 33s. 9d., and other quotations are as before.

EXCHANGE is again higher owing to the great tightness of money. We give the following quotations, but some of the Banks are not in the market at all as buyers for the present mail:—

Tel. Demand. 3 ms.' 4 ms.'
Bank ..1s. 8 3-16d. 1s. 8¼d. 1s. 8 15-32d. 1s. 8½d.
3 months' sight. 6 months' sight.
Credits ...... 1s. 8 9-16d. 1s. 8¾d.
Documents.. 1s. 8¾d. 1s. 1 3-16d.
Francs 217 219

After the 15th April business can be done at 1-32 lower.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

—	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	763½
Bank of Bengal	[illegible]	500	all	10 do.	820
Bank of Madras	[illegible]	500	all	5 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	[illegible]
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	2 do.	100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	320 xd
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130-11-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,010
Do. New £1 Shares	..	£18	196-5-15	do	315

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Parell S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	285
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	Rs. 10	135
New issue	..	100	50	..	80
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	1,700	500	30p. s	590
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 50	815
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	850
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	920
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4	715
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	50	900
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	560
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	Rs. 25	675
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	640
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,035xd
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,140
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	690
Jewraz Baliloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	995
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	930
Khatau Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	915
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100p.s.	2,025
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 40	875
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 90	1,415
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	15 p. s.	237½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,280
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	105
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	985
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	670
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	322½
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	70	1,330xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,175
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	60	940
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	55	675
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	850
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	990

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*13
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 30	790
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,100	1,100	Rs. 5	212½

* For distribution.

PRE[illegible]

Akbar Cotton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albert Ginning Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	[illegible]	2,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	30 p.s.	575
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	480
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	76
olabra Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,010
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co.	500	300	all	30	240
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,140
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	300 p.s.	2,600
French Press Co	300	500	all	15 p. s.	565
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 30	515
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	310
New Indian Press	2,100	125	125	Rs. 15	210
Prince of W. Press	120	......	1,500	23	1,925
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 8	1,075
Sassoon Press Co	300	[illegible]	500	2	[illegible]
Volkart's Press Co.	450	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	630

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	100	465
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	5 p.c.	115x 130d
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,400
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,100	100	100	..	100
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	600	500	300	90	415
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct	12
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	p.s. Rs. 100	1,075
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000A	10	6	..	24
Do.	1,900B	100	100	..	100
Treacher & Company	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	975
Thacker & Company	1,000	100	100	15	190
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	20	..	10nl.
Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited	42,000		5	..	..

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Fidra, 733 tons, Captain J. A. Cave, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE steamer Inchcluthа, 1,293 tons, Captain G. W. Allen, will sail to-day for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer Avoca, 904 tons, Captain J. P. Hassall, will sail to-day for China, &c., with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Murray, 1,372 tons, Captain R. C. Watson, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo.

THE steamer Naples, 1,473 tons, Captain C. White, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (23rd Feb.), with a cargo of 2,016 tons coals.

THE steamer Bessie Morris, 1,119 tons, Captain T. Mollet, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Cardiff (22rd Feb.) with a cargo of coals.

THE barque Daylight, 629 tons, Captain Abrahamson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of 19,002 bags sugar, 26 packages rum, and 4 cases confectionery, and 8 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Scindia, 2,040 tons, Captain J. Stone, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Mahon, Miss Mitchell, Mr. John Clarke, and 20 deck.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer Verona, 1,984 tons, Captain Ashdown, which arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Trieste, &c., brought the English mail and the following cargo:—40 cases tobacco, 90 cases cologne, 40 bales twist, 19 packages color, 105 cases glass beads, 63 packages piece-goods, 40 cases sulphur, 10 cases metalware, 100 boxes candles, 354 cases wine and spirits, 4 packages ivory, 4 cases clocks, 5 cases saffron, 8 boxes gold, 249 boxes silver, 2 boxes specie, 2 boxes gold coins, 2 boxes gold and silver coins, and some packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
28	Bessie Morris (s)	Maffet	Cardiff, Feb. 22.
29	Naples (s)	White	Cardiff, Feb. 23.
	H. M. S. Malabar	Hand	Portsmouth, Feb. 28.
	Daylight	Abrahamson	Mauritius, Jan. 19.
	Speke Hall (s)	Brand	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Euphrates (s)	Calder	Persian Gulf.
	Neera (s)	Nacoda	Coast and Cutch.
	Clan Murray (s)	Watson	Kurrachee.
	Scindia (s)	Stone	Coast and Calcutta.

[illegible] following vessels obtained their port-clearances [illegible]ay:—
[illegible] Fidra, Cave, to Rangoon.
[illegible] Inchcluthа, Allen, to Antwerp.
[illegible] Avoca, Hassall, to China, &c.

[illegible]ng vessels were entered for loading yester[illegible]
[illegible]ham, to Genoa and Marseilles.
[illegible]ada, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
[illegible]a, to Liverpool.
[illegible], to Genoa and Marseilles.
[illegible]ton, to Amsterdam.

[illegible]ALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.
[illegible] Peortier ..Liverpool, Feb. 16.
[illegible] Coles.... ...Tellicherry, Mar. 19.
[illegible](s). Grieves .....Newcastle, Feb. 4.
[illegible] Alderton ...London, Feb. 15.
[illegible] Lowson ...Mauritius, Jan. 26.
[illegible]ARTURES.
[illegible]anes.
[illegible] Joshua Nicholson. Barque Tan-[illegible]

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

March
26 Asia (s) .... Calcutta.
Huzara (s) .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

March
26 Her Majesty (s) .. .. Coconada.
Algitha (s)........ ...... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 29.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Murray (s)—50 cases sulphuric acid, Cowasjee Manuckjee; 17 casks white zinc paint, Pestonjee Nowrojee and Sons; 4 casks paint of sorts, Abdool Kadur Abdool Hoosein.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Murray (s)—20 barrels salamoniac, Hurridass Goculdass; 3 crates earthenware, Muncherjee Pallonjee; 4 crates earthenware, Gungjee Poonja, 4 crates earthenware, Jaffer Rusmull.

Branda (s)—3 crates earthenware, Gangjee Poonja; 11 cases oilmanstores, Liladhur Toolseedass.

Roumania (s)—102 kegs iron rose nails and 11 casks hardware, Alladin Bharmull; 25 cases tobacco, Wallace and Co.

Inchcluthа (s)—10 cases glassware, Mahomed Ebram.

FROM LONDON.

Gwalior (s)—39 boxes bar silver (Rs. 1,19,500), David Sassoon and Co; 5 cases papers, Essoofally Sumsoodid.

FROM TRIESTE.

Orion (s)—96 packages packing papers, J. Jan[illegible].

FROM NEW YORK.

Roumania (s)—99 packages clocks, Essoofally Heptoola.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

A. J. Marsha[illegible]—750 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

Khimjee Oo[illegible]howjee—700 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 250 [illegible] Wallace and Co; 100 bales cotton, Pelly [illegible]

Citadel [illegible]myrabolams, Jetta Purshotum; 250 [illegible]ams, Luckmedass Narandass; 46 ba[illegible] wool, Pelly and Co.

Grampian—400 cwts bones, Peerbhoy Damjee.

County of Dunfries—100 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore & Co.

Shevington (s)—1,000½ cwts myrabolams, W. and A. Graham and Co; 56 bales rags and 78 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 110 bales hemp, Khtatow Muthura; 28 bales wool, Veraldass Gopaldass; 600 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 80 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy; 999 cwts myrabolams, W. and A. Graham and Co; 29 bales hemp, Khuttow Mathura.

Lismore (s)—1,000½ cwts bones, Currimbhoy Nanjee; 260 cwts, Allarakhia Canjee; 640 cwts linseed, L. Singer and Co; 2,271 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 799½ cwts linseed and 800 cwts wheat, Nupoo Nensee; 634 cwts wheat and 166 cwts mussoor dall, Ghella Bharmull; 96 bales cotton, Canjee Dewjee; 250 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Narrondass; 100 bales cotton, Mooljee Jewraj and Co; 101 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 250 bales cotton, Jeejeebhoy Rustomjee; 41 bales cotton, Laljee Ludha 113 bales cotton, Wagjee Dewjee.

Rhodora (s)—600 bales cotton, John Marshall; 4,800 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee; 50 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedass and Co; 500 bales cotton, Rallі Brothers; 66 bales cotton, Chagonlall Dowlutram; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 23 bales wool, Jetta Purshotum; 525 cwts bones, Ally Mahomed Hassum.

Ashford (s)—600 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, John Fleming and Co; 90 bales cotton, Vulumjee Gelchund; 27 bales hemp, Bhanjee Canjee; 800 cwts wheat, Lallice Poonsee and Co; 20 bales twist wast and 15 bales cotton waste, Velice Natha.

Roumania (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co; 50 bales wool, Dewjee Bhanjee; 400 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Inchrhona (s)—1,750 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co; 1,200 wheat, Lalljee Poonsee and Co; 300 cwts coir yarn, Lal jee Poonsee and Co.

Sultana (s)—500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Poona (s)—100 bales cotton, 7 bales carpets, 21 bags coffee, and 1,500 packages myrabolams, the P. and O. Co.; 500 bags myrabolams, Robertson Brothers and Co; 5½ cwts fishmaws, Mahomed Nuthoo; 269½ cwts pepper and 5 cases mace, Hajee Abdoola Esmail and Co; 1 case woolen chadder and 3 cases woolen handkerchiefs, Tarachund Ghunsamdass; 3 cases woolen handkerchiefs and 1 case shawls, Javareemull Dulsookroy; 5 cases silk, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahomed; 3 cwts cardamoms, P. Chrystal and Co; 7 bales hides and skins, Shaik Woodmanally and Co; 12 bales skins, Shaik Poolay and Co; 32 bales hides, Mahomedally; 60 cwts horns, Ebram Joosub.

Julia David (s)—75 cwts horns, Baboolbhoy Bhogabhoy; 7 bales hides and skins, Esmail Gangjee; 2,100 cwts myrabolams, Remington and Co; 45 bags bell fruit, Soonderdass Jairam; 50 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 8 bales skins, Esmail Gangjee and Co; 600 cwts cotton seed, Mooljee Jewraj and Co.; 50 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Inchcluthа (s)—10 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

Schaldis (s)—4,000½ cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, F. Sanquet and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Dallam Tower (s)—300 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 300 bales cotton, Thomas H. Moore and Co.

Ben Vorlich (s)—100 bales cotton, D. Macfadyen and Co; 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Cathay (s)—33 bales cotton, 21 bales hides, and 32 bags coffee, the P. and O. Co; 50 bales cotton, John Marshall.

FOR VENICE.

Dallam Tower (s)—50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 450 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

Chrysolite (s)—150 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Brocadalle (s)—533 bags mowraseed, F. Sanquet and Co; 320 bags coffee, Mackenzie and Co.

Singapore (s)—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

Seaton (s)—4,850 cwts wheat and 7,500 cwts gingellyseed, E. Spinner and Co.

Sirocco (s)—300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Cathay (s)—506 bags coffee and 40 bales coir yarn, the P. and O. Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Calcutta (s)—12,000½ cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

[illegible]ners [illegible] Co. [illegible]E. [illegible]bram and M. Jaffer.

[illegible] HONGKONG.

Orion (s)—1 [illegible] Ruttonjee Jewraj; 70 bales twist, Hajee Jan Mahomed Abdool Khaluck; 15 bales cotton, Khetseedass Harmookroy; 37 bales cotton, Jooharimull Moolchund; 152 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 5 bales twist Bhugwandass Narandass; 10 bales twist, Hajee Essac Ellias; 175 bales cotton, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 30.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

57-81—Tobin and R.—The Land Mortgage Bank vs Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and another—Jefferson, B. and D.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

446-80—J. C. Camo—Thackersey Jaitha vs Trickumjee Velljee and others—Jefferson, B. and D., P. and G., and Macfarlane and E.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PINHEY.)
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

499-80—Shapurjee and T.—Chatterbhooj Khimjee and others vs Cassibai—Hearn, C. and L. Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—MARCH 28.

Selby, Captain, R. E., on duty, from Poona.
Forster, Lieut., E. Yorkshire, on duty, from Poona.
Farret, Lieut., 8th Hussars, on leave, from Rawal Pindee.
Gwyn, Major, R. A., on leave, from Morar.
LeQuesne, Capatin, R. Irish, on leave, from Belgaum.
Jacob, Major, Staff, from leave, from England.
Chaplin, Lieut. Col., 8th Hussars, from leave, from England.
Carter, Surg. Major, from leave, from England.
Menzies, Col., Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

MARCH 29.

Davison, Surg., on duty, from Surat.
McCudden, Captain, 10th Bombay, N. I., on duty, from Surat.
Lombe, Lieut., Norfolk, on leave, from Umballa.

DEPARTURES—MARCH 29.

Mathews, Leint., R. A., on leave, to Ootacamand.
Chesney, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to Meean Meer.
Coutts, Surg., on duty, to Cannanore.
Hickman, Captain, R. H. A., on duty, to Kirkee.
Jenning, Surg., on duty, to Bellary.
Gibson, Surg., on duty, to Allahabad.
Hickman, Surg., on duty, to Belgaum.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.
Bombay, March 30.

Members are reminded that class firing will cease on the 31st inst. All members who have not yet competed are requested to do so at once. The range at Colaba will only be available for class firing on Friday evening next, and the range at Coorla morning and afternoon on Thursday and Friday. Members, if punctual at Boree Bunder at 5-55 and 11-50 a. m., and at Byculla at 6-5 a. m. and 12 noon (Madras time), will have their fares paid to Coorla and back.

Corp. A. Hawken, B. Company, is granted leave for six months from this date.

The 2nd and 3rd class ranges are reserved to B. Company on Saturday, 1st April, for the Thorp medal competition.

The 1st and 2nd class ranges are reserved to B. Company on Monday, 3rd April, for the Maxwell challenge cup competition.

The monthly competition for D. Company's challenge cup will take place on Tuesday morning, 4th April.

Conditions—10 shots at 500 and 10 shots at 800 yards; any position. The competition is open to all efficient members of D. Company.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

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SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to notify to the public that they are the SOLE AGENTS in this Presidency of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, the original and eminent Pianoforte Manufacturers of Stuttgart; and intending purchasers should be careful in seeing the name of this firm, in full, on the instruments, as otherwise they are only spurious imitations. Prices on the short or long system on application, as well as rates for hire. Bombay, 2, Rampart Row, 26th January, 1882.

DEFECTIVE SIGHT.
HARRIS AND LAWRENCE
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
22, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)
BOMBAY.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial Human Eyes in all shapes and colours.

A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,

RESPECTFULLY announces that, having received numerous solicitations, he has been again induced to pay a professional visit to this great city; but his stay will be limited, as important affairs dem[illegible] his presence in Europe.

The superiority of his Spectacles, Eye-glasses, and Binoculars is so well known throughout India, that it is not necessary further to mention it. Mr. Menist has devoted a lifetime to the profession, and the success which has attended his treatment of numerous difficult and apparently hopeless cases of defective vision sufficiently guarantee his skill.

Mr. Menist may be consulted at the Establishment of his agents.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & CO.,
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Pamphlets containing testimonials free on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

MACLAGAN—ROMANES—February 2th, at Bonn, Rhenish, Prussia, at the Rath Haus, and afterwards by the Rev. Dr. Graham, of the Presbyterian Church, Gilbert Charles Maclagan, of Le Mars, Iowa, U. S., to Elizabeth Mary, third daughter of the late Robert Romanes, of Craigerne, Peeblesshire.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DAVIES—March 21st, at Khandwa, C. P., the wife of Mr. Chas. M. Davies, Locomotive Superintendent, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEAMISH—March 21st, at Maldah, the wife of M. F. Beamish, of a son.

NAILER—March 25th, at Palaveram, the wife of Surg. H. A. F. Nailer, 12th Regt. M. N. I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DUNLOP—DAIG—March 20th, at Trinity Church, Bangalore, by the Rev. J. M. Walker, M. A., William John, Apothecary, Madras Medical Department, to Alice Sophia, only daughter of the late W. Daig, Esq., of H. M.'s Commissariat, Madras.

DEATH.

DRIVER—March 18th, at Calcutta, Miss Jessie Bella Driver, the beloved and eldest daughter of H. Driver, Esq., late of Her Majesty's Uncovenanted Civil Service, Assam. Deeply regretted.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1882.

THERE is probably no subject about which so much nonsense has been written and spoken as local self-government. In England it has been a sort of fetich whose virtues it would, for centuries, have been considered impious to dispute. Indeed, no statesman would even now have the courage to openly attack an institution whose origin historians have traced first to the reign of Alfred—that traditionally halcyon period of English constitutionalism—and thence to hoary antiquity when our democratic forefathers created little republics for themselves in the primeval forests of Germany and Scandinavia. Modern statesmen may have doubts as to whether the general idea of local self-government be the correct one, but they have interfered with it only by means of an insidious supervision which, while attaining the object they have in view, has not seriously compromised their fidelity to the venerated tradition. The English people have accepted the statement that local self-government is the corner-stone of their liberties and greatness without inquiring too closely whether it is not a fact that our local self-government meant in too many cases no government at all, or, if authority of any sort was organised, whether it was not the government of Bumbledom, with all its attendant curses of jobbery, nepotism and corruption. Having once made up our minds as to the merits of the system, we have very generously sympathised with the benighted nations who did not possess the incomparable institution which we imagined had been the mainspring of our success. It was nothing to the purpose that the "intelligent foreigner," who had seen Prussia and France, pointed out that our children were uneducated because we had no educational system, or that our villages and growing towns were piles of jerry-built houses thrown in confusion upon muck-heaps because no authority existed to control the operations of builders and direct prosperity generally into an organised channel. Oh no, such things as educational or communal councils, acting under the direction of Government departments, were all very well for Prussians and Frenchmen ground down by bureaucratic tyranny, but quite unsuited for a sturdy Englishman who had been accustomed from time immemorial to manage—that is, to muddle—his own affairs. We have sometimes made great professions of liberality in conferring the blessings of self-government on colonists whom at least one English statesman has frequently invited to pack-up their traps and take themselves out of the Empire, though with truly British inconsistency we have obstinately refused to concede self-government to others possessed of an equally powerful case. Within the last ten or twenty years people in England have begun to see there was a vast deal of humbug about the old idea of local self-government. A Local Government Board has been set up in London, which is every day acquiring greater authority over the local bodies. The Local Boards of Health, Rural and Urban Sanitary Authorities, Boards of Guardians, and such like are coming every day more directly under the control of the department which is at present presided over by the amiable Mr. Dodson. By charging proportions of small items of expenditure upon the Imperial funds, such as half the salaries of the police and sanitary officers, the central Government controls the operations of the local authorities. No officer can be appointed definitively or dismissed, no bye-laws can be enforced, not one penny of money can be raised, without the approval of the Local Government Board. It is true the great Municipal Corporations have generally resisted the attempts of the Government to get a hold over them. Most of them pay their own police and sanitary officers, rather than be beholden to the Imperial authorities at the cost of their independence, but even they cannot raise money on loan without the consent of the Local Government Board. As for the unincorporated public bodies they act under the eyes of a commissioner of the Local Government Board appointed for their district, and may for misbehaviour be summarily "hauled over the coals." In like manner the School Board may not dismiss an infant-schoolmistress without the consent of "My Lords" being "first had and obtained."

While England has thus been steadily, though almost imperceptibly, drifting towards centralisation, and that, it is generally admitted, for the public good—up to a certain point which we will not now stop to particularise—the Government of India have been making faint advances in an opposite direction. We are quite disposed to believe that the efforts of the Indian Government will be as beneficial to the interests of good government as the contrary policy has been at home. Our object in writing is principally to prevent people being led away by shibboleths in discussing a question which is essentially one of practical politics. There is no inherent reason why local government ought to be better than central. It frequently is not, and after all the substitution of one for the other is merely a matter of time, persons and place. The Bombay Government have not thought it expedient to [illegible] the full length [illegible] recommended [illegible] by the Government of India, and in restricting the area of concession they have, in our opinion, acted with commendable discretion. It has been recommended that education, sanitation, medical charity, and local public works might with advantage be handed over to some sort of local administration. The Governor-in-Council, in considering these recommendations, declines "to at once hand over grants from provincial revenues *en masse* to Municipalities." He prefers to "proceed experimentally," and in order "to promote a genuine effort at popular self-government," and not a "mere nominal transfer of administrative control to existing local bodies which, though very efficient for their own purposes, are largely composed of official, [illegible] for a he is [illegible] of [illegible] in this direction offers itself for the management of elementary instruction within municipal limits." The experiment which His Excellency-in-Council feels himself justified in making in this department is to be confined to the three towns of Bombay, Poona, and Ahmedabad, though he "will have much satisfaction in extending it at no distant date to all the important Municipalities, if the proposals of Government are met with alacrity." In the matter of education the Governor-in-Council concedes as much control as could be demanded by any body in receipt of grants-in-aid, but with respect to the Municipalities he takes a cautious step in advance. No one can blame him for rashness, and at the same time his experiment is, to our mind, quite comprehensive enough for an experiment. "It appears to the Government," so runs the Resolution, "that the present is a fitting opportunity to decide whether in the case of the largest and most important Municipalities an extension of the principle of representative self-government cannot advantageously be effected, and whether, when the representative element has thus been introduced, augmented powers of local expenditure aided from provincial funds may not be granted to the municipal governing bodies, to the benefit alike of Government and the people." The proposition thus put is practically answered by the introduction of representative government into the ten principal Municipalities of the Bombay Presidency, to wit, Poona, Sholapore, Ahmednuggar, Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Shikarpore, and Sukkur. In settling the voting qualification, the Government have acted liberally. They desire to confer the franchise on the "intelligent population" of the towns in question, and perceiving that a pecuniary qualification only would give a very limited constituency, they have created an educational and professional franchise, so as to include not only direct taxpayers, but graduates of any university or medical college, vakeels, and pleaders. We think the Government have thus gone as far as they judiciously could, and inasmuch as their object is to make an experiment, they might have been chargeable with courting failure had they given it too wide an application.

Seeing that the English people, after more than a thousand years' experience, have just begun to organise self-government on a rational basis, and to replace, by supervision and intelligence, the incapacity, indolence and corruption which reigned for so many centuries, it is instructive to examine the administrative capacities of some of the populations to whom it is lightly proposed to delegate the care of sanitary and other important matters. We have an excellent opportunity of estimating the intelligence of some of them in a remarkably opportune report from the Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab on the sanitary affairs of that province. We must express our indebtedness to Surgeon-Major Bellew for departing from the prosy rules of official phraseology, and telling his story in a graphic and lively style most unusual to the chapters of a blue-book. Indeed, his report reads not unlike some of those popular treatises with which men of science now delight and instruct the unlearned reader. His experiences with the Punjabi *lambardars* are amusingly related in conversational style. Having gathered the head-men around him, Dr. Bellew proceeds to catechise them in a paternal fashion as to the sanitary condition of their villages. Learning from them that they are generally free from sickness except in the autumn, when the season changes, Dr. Bellew observes:—"But you are generally free from sickness, I see, when the weather is dry?"—"Yes," replies the spokesman of the lambardars, "we have no sickness to speak of, except after falls of rain, and worst of all when the season changes in the autumn."—Being asked if they never thought of taking any measures for remedying this, the lambardars give the following characteristic reply:—"How should we? We are God's creatures, and in His hands. God is almighty, and His ways are inscrutable. He provides for and cares for us."—Quite admitting the truth of these remarks, Dr. Bellew nevertheless inquires whether this was any reason for their neglecting to provide for their worldly welfare when it was assailed by unnatural causes produced by themselves and capable of remedy by themselves.—"God only knows," sighs the lambardar. "The Sirkar is very beneficent to us poor subjects, and you are all very wise. Perhaps you will tell us?"—Dr. Bellew does tell them, and after pointing out minutely the faults of their dwellings and food, the lambardar remarks, "Yes, this is plain enough and reasonable. But, Sir, we poor people get accustomed to this bad air, and don't suffer any inconvenience from it, as you do who live in big houses and well-kept surroundings."—On Dr. Bellew endeavouring to drive "this mistaken notion" out of their minds, he receives a reply which might well floor an ordinary sanitary officer:—"Well, Sir, we have always lived as we do now, and our forefathers before us. In their time nobody thought of these things, and our villages were much more filthy than they are now."—Undaunted, Dr. Bellew perseveres with his task. He carefully reasons with his audience, and fancying he has convinced them, he prepares to go. But the zaildar hangs about dissatisfied, and on being questioned as to the cause, rejoins: "We agree with all you have said, Sir, and are prepared to carry out every one of your suggestions; but, Sir, you have given us no orders, and without official authority we can do nothing." Then for the first time does Dr. Bellew express surprise. He reminds the zaildar that he and the lambardars have several times during the conversation admitted having received orders for over three years. Not being able to carry the subject further, however, Dr. Bellew can only advise these men to fulfil their duty. Meanwhile, without direct Government pressure, "a horribly filthy puddle, only fit for pigs to wallow in," and "scattered heaps of dung and ashes and filth of all sorts," will continue to disseminate disease among the people. Dr. Bellew's typical conversation is worth perusing, and especially by enthusiasts for local self-government in India. In the Presidency towns perhaps, and in such towns as Poona and Ahmedabad, there are Europeanised natives quite qualified for self-government, but in the mofussil generally the people to whom representative government would have to be given, were it to be other than a sham, are not very much different from Dr. Bellew's contented lambardars.

THE publication of Lord Granville's despatch to the British Consul-General in Egypt, insisting on the cessation of the capricious quarantine administration, loses some of its interest for us, in view of the fact that the quarantine has been removed. But it is satisfactory to find that the Foreign Secretary took up strong ground in dealing with this most vexatious interference with the communications between England and India. The date of the despatch is not given, but there is no reason to doubt that the knowledge that the British Government was not inclined to tolerate the indefinite prolongation of the quarantine nuisance had a salutary effect in procuring the recent withdrawal of the regulations. The publication of the despatch will serve as an intimation to the Egyptian International Sanitary Board that it must not venture to re-impose them.

COLONEL RIVETT-CARNAC, Military Secretary to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, arrived in Bombay yesterday in the troopship Malabar, after a short but well-earned furlough of seven months. The [illegible] Colonel proceeds [illegible] to Allahabad [illegible] mander-in-Chief and take up his duties.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 9.

THE elected of Northampton is once more the rejected of Westminster. A determined and very nearly successful attempt was made on Monday evening to unite the Liberal party in support of Mr. Bradlaugh's claim, but the repugnance of a majority of the House to any compromise with a man who had tried to profane the oath could not be overcome, and his exclusion has been re-affirmed [illegible] there is no possibility of disputing for the rest of this session. There was much uncertainty on Monday as to the course the Government would take, but the Conservatives were very vigilant, in the expectation that some new manœuvre would be attempted, and in order not to give Mr. Bradlaugh a chance of taking the House unawares, Sir S. Northcote called for the writ of election from Northampton and founded upon it a resolution forbidding Mr. Bradlaugh to go through the form of taking the oath. Mr. Gladstone declared that this was a change of front, that Sir Stafford was now taking the aggressive, and that the motion for exclusion was no longer to be excused as an act of self-defence against the defiant conduct of the member for Northampton. But it is mere quibbling to argue in this way. Mr. Bradlaugh was in the House while Mr. Gladstone was speaking; he was notoriously prepared to assert at any moment what he regards as his legal right to take the oath and his seat; and the precautionary resolution moved by Sir S. Northcote was, therefore, merely what military critics would call a piece of offensive-defensive strategy. The Ministerialists no longer met this resolution with the evasion of the previous question. Mr. Marjoribanks came to the rescue of the Government with an amendment in the form of an abstract resolution affirming the expediency of allowing any elected member either to swear or affirm. This amendment was skilfully framed to bring back those Liberals who had strayed from the Ministerial fold on the previous division, and it also falls in with the prevailing sentiment that, for all the good it does, the oath might as well be abolished. Many Liberals were, of course, delighted at being offered the opportunity of voting for an abstract resolution which would let in Mr. Bradlaugh without exposing them to the odium of supporting him personally. It was understood, too, that Mr. Bradlaugh himself was willing to give a pledge that if the Marjoribanks amendment were carried, he would cease from troubling the House till he saw the fate of any Bill introduced to give it practical effect. But Mr. Gladstone spoilt this skilful plan for outwitting and defeating the Opposition. To the surprise and disgust of a good many members, he declined to undertake the responsibility of legislating in the direction indicated by the amendment, though he declared his intention of voting for the amendment itself. If, therefore, the amendment had been carried it must have remained inoperative, for no private member can hope to pass a Bill enabling members generally to affirm instead of taking the oath. The reason Mr. Gladstone gave for his apparently capricious conduct was, again, of such a character as to be most offensive to the House. The Premier clings obstinately to the belief that the House acts illegally in interfering with Mr. Bradlaugh, and this really childish doctrine he persisted in re-affirming on Monday evening. It is surely obvious that the Act of Parliament prescribing the oath must leave to the House itself the duty of seeing that the ceremony of taking it is reverently performed. On several occasions the House has decided by large majorities that it acts within its right in preventing the profanation of the oath; and, if this declaration of the law were unjustifiable, Mr. Bradlaugh could appeal against it in a court of justice. At all events, it would seem that the leader of the House of Commons should defer to the judgment of a majority of that House, especially in a session in which he has brought forward resolutions for giving the will of the majority more absolute power, and that he should not attempt again and again by all kinds of shifts to obtain the reversal of a decision which has wounded his vanity. I think, too, that the Prime Minister showed none of his wonted tact in condescending to threaten the House, and to predict that in the end it must be beaten in a contest with a constituency. It is possible to imagine cases, and this Bradlaugh case is one of them, in which the House has right on its side; and how is it to be beaten in the struggle? Mr. Bradlaugh has played his last card for this session. He cannot come to the table again, for the Speaker has notified him that he must not do so unless called upon, and that the resolution of the House forbids the call to be made. If he attempts violence [illegible] that the police and the well-disposed citizens [illegible] are stronger than the mob. He himself [illegible] says, in his address to the electors of Northampton, that he will use all "lawful" means to secure his seat, but even his lawyer-like ingenuity must be puzzled as to what step he ought to take next. The whole scandal would have been ended if Mr. Gladstone had boldly come forward as Mr. Bradlaugh's champion; but his equivocating conduct drove just enough Liberal members into the Opposition lobby to defeat Mr. Marjoribanks's amendment, and the country has only its Prime Minister to thank for any fresh and unpleasant complications that may arise in this protracted and nauseous controversy.

Since Monday we have had a lull in political affairs. The adjourned debate on the motion for censuring the House of Lords is to be resumed this evening.—I write this letter a day before the mail goes out, as I have to run down into Lancashire to-morrow,—but no one even professes to feel the slightest interest in the result. That the Ministry will have an overwhelming majority is, of course, a foregone conclusion, but the effect of the vote has been, in commercial phrase, already discounted. So far as one can judge at this distance, the Premier's alarms about the mischievous influence on Irish feeling of Parliamentary inquiries into the working of the Land Act were quite unfounded. Irishmen know very well that, whatever happens, the Act cannot be repealed, and they accept it as a settled thing, and continue their agitation to get something more. Their immediate object, as they frankly told Mr. Forster the other day in reply to his speech in denunciation of outrages, is to establish a reign of terror in order to prevent the payment of rent, and so to bring compulsion to bear upon the Government with the view of obtaining the release of the suspects, whom they regard as the real authors of the Land Act, and under whose leadership they hope yet to win even more splendid and decisive victories over their Saxon foe. Mr. Forster represents the people as in the main well disposed, and attributes the commission of the outrages which still disgrace Ireland to a small minority of desperadoes; but there is no evidence whatever that this view is correct, or that any appreciable change for the better has taken place in the sentiments cherished by Irishmen generally regarding British rule. If the outrages are put a stop to, it will only be because Mr. Forster has given a promise that as soon as order is restored, the suspects shall be released; but their release will only be the signal for the renewal of strife; for these men have sworn an implacable hatred against England, and they can lead the Irish people where they will.

The great event of the week is the production of "Romeo and Juliet" at the Lyceum. I confess, to my shame, that I was not present on the first night. The rush of distinguished persons was so great that I had no chance of getting a seat. By all accounts, the play has been brought out with a quite unprecedented wealth of stage decoration. Of course the purists maintain that to give so much attention to stage effects is to distract attention from the text of Shakespeare himself. But it seems to me that ample warranty may be found in the works of the bard himself, and especially in those well-known lines in which he laments his inability adequately to represent on the stage the famous battle of Agincourt, for supposing that Shakespeare, who was, it must be remembered, not only an author, but the most successful of theatrical managers, would have been delighted to illustrate his plays with the sumptuous accessories which delight the eye in the modern revivals of the Shakespearean dramas. At the Lyceum all that art, endowed by wealth, and directed by good taste, can achieve, has been devoted to the task of realising life in Verona during the period of the story of "Romeo an[illegible] Juliet." The success attained in this respect appea[illegible] to be undoubted. But a greater marvel than [illegible] other within the reach of art will have been [illegible]complished, if Mr. Irving has transformed hi[illegible] into not a good, but even a passable, Romeo. [illegible] said that no actress can ever play Juliet [illegible] till she is too old for the part, but the sa[illegible]trine has not been broached about Romeo, [illegible] is generally acknowledged, stands in nee[illegible] and beauty more than any other qualifi[illegible] really dread going to see the grim, awkw[illegible]voiced Irving masquerading in the [illegible] the handsomest and most impetuous o[illegible] but there are a numerous set of peo[illegible] who would be quite ready to appl[illegible] Irving if he chose to play Juliet i[illegible]

The London daily papers seem [illegible] conspiracy to "boycott" bi-meta[illegible] them that I have seen takes [illegible] important meeting held yester[illegible] House, the Lord Mayor in th[illegible] the purposes of the In[illegible] Standard Association, whic[illegible] rehabilitate silver by induc[illegible] 15½ to 1 as the fixed ratio [illegible] with gold. The speake[illegible] Grenfell, former Go[illegible] Balfour, M.P., Alder[illegible] Williamson, M.P., S[illegible] and Mr. E. Langley [illegible] the American Mini[illegible] Coke, Mr. T. Suthe[illegible] [illegible] Hall was we[illegible] such up-hill work before it as the conversion of the English people to a belief in bi-metallism. A distinguished city man told me the other day that he had had the privilege of talking the matter over with Mr. Gladstone, and that the Prime Minister said he set the question of altering the currency altogether aside as quite without the range of practical politics, and that nothing would induce him even to treat it as a subject for discussion. This is the general feeling of Englishmen regarding bi-metallism, and only an intense and prolonged monetary crisis will make them reconsider the reasons of their faith in mono-metallism. Some of the speeches made yesterday were neither profound nor judicious. One member of Parliament asked what would happen if France and the United States agreed to ship 250,000*l.* of silver a week for absolute sale in the London market. Why, he argued, the value of silver would fall to 2s., or perhaps even 1s., an ounce. But it is quite clear that neither France nor the United States could afford to do anything of the kind, as the effect of their action would be to depreciate enormously the large stocks of silver possessed by those countries in banks or in mines. India, therefore, may rest assured that no such threats will be carried out. Silver is likely to rise rather than fall in value, for, with the exception of England—and even this country is beginning to have misgivings about the excellence of its mono-metallic system—all nations have found that it is vain for them to attempt to maintain a single gold currency.

The figures of Major Baring's Budget justify Sir John Strachey's boast that he had left India in the enjoyment of an assured annual surplus of 4,000,000*l.* Adding together the amounts of the reduction in the salt duty, the loss of revenue caused by the abolition of import duties, the famine insurance fund, and the net surplus still estimated for at the end of 1882-83, we find that the Finance Minister has nearly 4½ millions to dispose of after meeting all ordinary charges. This state of things is, of course, very satisfactory. The abolition of the import duties on cotton goods was inevitable, and I suppose the reduction of the duty on salt has been made simultaneously to render the Budget more palatable to the people of India. Major Baring is running things rather fine in attempting to do so much in one year, for he leaves himself a very small margin for contingencies. He has, however, shown much sagacity in founding his remissions of taxation on the assumed permanence of the opium revenue, for he thus places a moral obligation on the Lancashire people to discountenance the anti-opium agitation. I am sorry that the Finance Minister has not had the courage to extend the licence-tax to official and professional incomes, and so remedy an admitted injustice.

Of the disquieting rumours which constantly reach us from the Continent, perhaps the most singular is the alleged private agreement between France and Germany for the transfer of Luxemburg to the former country in the event of a war occurring in which the Germans might wish to purchase French neutrality. This rumour was telegraphed from Brussels to the *St. James' Gazette* two days ago, and in yesterday's *Pall Mall* it was referred to as a well-known fact in a letter written by "O. K." from Moscow more than a week since. That affairs are in a very critical state in the East of Europe, appears to be certain. The pretensions of such petty States as Roumania and Servia to swell themselves out into full-blown kingdoms would have been summarily extinguished long ago, if it were not the cue of both Austria and Russia to encourage them in the hope of securing the help of the new-made kings in the coming struggle.

Lord Hartington has shown the sincerity of his desire to make atonement to Sir Richard Meade for the cruel wrong done him by slanderous tongues by offering him the vacant seat in the Council of India. I hope that, when the next vacancy occurs, the Government will forget political differences and invite Sir Richard Temple to join the Council. Your late Governor has done enough in the way of literature for the present, having employed two years of leisure in compiling two bulky volumes, in which he has presented the British public with the fruits of his unrivalled Indian experience. It required no small degree of audacity for Sir Richard to bring out, so soon after his "India in 1880," a new book which necessarily goes over much the same ground, and I was amazed when I found that he proposed to speak freely in this second work about the men as well as the events of his time in India, for it seemed impossible that he could do this without giving offence to many of his contemporaries. He explains in his preface, with a touch of simplicity, that his object in publishing this new book is to put what he knows about India "in as popular and readable a form as possible." Sir Richard seems to hold the opinion humorously expressed by Southey in the "Doctor," that a man must be a fool who cannot write in any style he likes. To do him justice, there are some descriptive passages in this book, particularly of the Vale of Kashmir and the Western Ghats, which are of a very high order of merit. For the most part, however, the book is not light reading, and [illegible] characters drawn of illustrious Anglo-Indians [illegible] decidedly wanting in piquancy, for a reason which is most creditable to the author. Sir Richard says:—"While I hope that my work contains much that will be pleasing to those concerned, I am confident that there is nothing to cause pain to any one." [illegible]

her acting in the dual capacity [illegible] anticipations.

"Romeo and Juliet" was played [illegible] before a full house. Taken as a whole [illegible]ance was a good one.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY [illegible]

SIR,—How sadly disappointed I w[illegible] your paper this morning that Herr [illegible] relinquished his original intention of p[illegible] Lynne" on the boards of the Gai[illegible] night! I am suspicious that this [illegible] programme is due probably to the f[illegible] that dramas do not possess much [illegible] the play-going public of Bombay. [illegible] been disheartening to him to [illegible] "Narcisse" before so small an audience [illegible] last Tuesday, and now he has hit upon [illegible] limiting himself to Shakespearian pieces [illegible] he can confidently calculate upon [illegible] from the Parsee and Hindu communities [illegible] adheres to this novel plan; but how [illegible] amends for the disappointment he has [illegible] me and my many lady friends? We [illegible] peculiar weakness for "East Lynne" [illegible] makes us cry, the more we appreciate [illegible] Herr Bandmann could only imagine the [illegible] rosy lips that pouted this morning on discovering that their favourite piece was knocked on the head, he would not hesitate to reconsider the question of treating us to it. If I may be allowed to judge from appearances, I should think Herr Bandmann has a heart as large as himself; and I trust he won't refuse to bend a little towards the fair sex, and minister to their present aching hearts by arranging to give us a representation of East Lynne some other night, when I hope and believe his extraordinary histrionic talent, and that of his company, will be rewarded with a bumper house.

March 29. KATIE.

OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN MARINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Casually noticing the letter of "Fair-play" in a recent issue of your paper, I beg to endorse all he has written in favour of the senior officers of the Indian Marine. They entertain "too high a sense of duty to have recourse to the public papers in their own defence;" and, by reason of this reticence, their claims to preferment are unheeded by the powers that be. In the olden days the Government of Bombay had a good deal to say in the matter of promotions and appointments, but such is not now the case. In an evil hour for India the Secretary of State sent out one Captain Bythesea to organise an Imperial Marine, a gladsome occupation for a professional martinet when patronage and power loomed on the horizon. Time fails me now to record how many old Company's men were then superseded by retired youngsters of the Royal Navy. I now wish to speak of the incongruity between the professed principles and rulings of the Government of India and its actions. When, nearly 20 years ago, the Indian Navy was abolished by Sir Charles Wood (now Lord Halifax), the option was given its officers of accepting a bonus and retiring, or of volunteering for employment in the Bombay Marine or other suitable branches of the Uncovenanted Service. The Secretary of State appears to have considered it a matter of importance that as many members as possible of the old service should be thus provided for. In his despatch of the 28th November, 1862, he says:—"I most earnestly impress upon your Excellency that it is the *duty* of Government to provide in this manner for as large a number as can advantageously be so employed. A preference should be given to these officers in filling up all vacancies in maritime appointments, such as those of master-attendant of the different Presidencies or ports in India, port officers, emigration officers, and any situations on shore where the skill and professional requirements of a naval officer would be useful." Nothing could well be stronger or more definite than these terms, or more absolute than the obligation under which they placed the Local Governments as regards appointments of the character referred to in the despatch.

But the head of the Imperial Marine, dwelling among the gods at Simla, cared for none of these things. He trampled under foot the claims of old servants that he might confer promotion upon men of his own service. The wonder is that the Government of India permitted the introduction of such positive nepotism; but Admiral Bythesea seems to have had all his own way; and now, the precedent being established, new appointments are made in the most unblushing way, whilst recognition of zealous and able service is seldom made. The general public might well ask, "How can these things be?" We have a good and just Viceroy who was Under-Secretary to Sir Charles W[illegible] at the India Office when the Navy was abolish[illegible] and who probably had a hand in framing the d[illegible]patch above quoted.

Had there been no competent officer of the o[illegible] Indian Navy available for the appointment [illegible] assistant to Captain Brent, the selection of Co[illegible]

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TELEGRAMS.

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.
LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 29, 4 35 P. M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 8⅜d. received 87 per cent., and above that in full.

It is notified that the amount of Council drafts to be offered next week is 40 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 52 1-16d. per ounce; market firm.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 84⅞; Four-and-a-half ditto, 91½.

THE CRISIS IN BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 29.

The *Rangoon Times* hears from a reliable source that Keuwoon Mengyee has obtained a Royal order for the arrest of Yaynoung Khanpah Payan Atwinwoo and Seedaw Mywoon. In all eleven persons have been arrested and charged with treason. When the house of Yaynoung was searched, 800 muskets and 2,000 dahs were discovered, besides 438 rounds of ammunition, with eight lakhs of rupees and one quart-measure of diamonds of the first water. The treasure was promptly removed to the Royal treasury, and shortly after Yaynoung was executed. He is rumoured to have aspired to the throne.

The Burmese Government have accepted the Irrawady Flotilla Company's offer of a steamer to convey the Embassy to Rangoon.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

MR. FORSTER ON IRISH AFFAIRS.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

Mr. Forster made a statement in the House of Commons this evening concerning the present state of affairs in Ireland. The Right Hon'ble gentleman said that there were hopeful signs apparent, but he regretted the continuance of outrages, which, he said, must be stopped, as if not he would have to ask the House to authorise stronger measures.

THE IMPRISONED LAND LEAGUERS.

The application of Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, and O'Kelly to be released on parole has been refused.

THE CLOSURE.

A division on the Closure resolution will be taken on Thursday next.

FAIR TRADE.

The House of Commons have negatived, by 140 votes against 89, a motion brought forward by Mr. C. T. Ritchie, member for the Tower Hamlets, for a Select Committee on fair trade, and to inquire into the effects of foreign tariffs on British trade. Sir Stafford Northcote supported the motion.

ASSAULT ON A BRITISH NAVAL OFFICER.

The Captain of H. M.'s ironclad Northumberland, whilst on shore in the neighbourhood of Cagliari, has been robbed and wounded.

THE CARNARVON ELECTION.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

Mr. Parry, the Liberal candidate, has been elected member for Carnarvon Boroughs, in room of Mr. W. B. Hughes, the deceased member. Mr. Parry beat the independent candidate by a large majority.

CORRUPT ELECTION PRACTICES.

In the House of Commons last night Sir Henry James, the Attorney-General, asked leave to introduce a Bill for disfranchising Boston, Macclesfield, and Canterbury for corruption, and also suspending other boroughs.

EARL GRANVILLE AND THE EGYPTIAN QUARANTINE.

A despatch of Earl Granville to the British Consul-General in Egypt has been published, insisting upon a cessation of the capricious quarantine administration, which so impedes the communications between Great Britain and India.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MARCH 29.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Rome, with the outward English Mails of the 17th inst., left here for Bombay at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 28.

The Hall Line steamer Bretton Hall left here for Bombay this morning.

SUEZ, MARCH 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Assyria left here this evening.

GALLE, MARCH 29, 8.30 A. M.

Mail-steamer Gwalior, from Bombay, arrived.

COLOMBO, MARCH 29.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. from Hongkong, left Colombo for yesterday evening.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

Market closed steady.

Market has been steady. 4 5-16

ket has been quiet but steady. 5-9

7

0-16

101¾

84¾

97¾

52 1-16

Colonel Black, and two Assistant-Secretaries have already left, or are at once going to leave us—Captain Ottley, R.E., appointed as 'Superintendent of Works'—which we take to mean 'Superintending Engineer with the pay, but without the title'—and Mr. Fred. Kirby, who has left the Government service to embark in a speculation in which we wish him every success. Mr. Cunningham goes on leave, Mr. Tucker comes, and, rumour has it, we may expect still further changes in the Secretariat. The present A.D.C., Captain Egerton, is likewise leaving us, and Mr. Louis Dane, the Private Secretary, betakes himself to the retirement of Kulu. These are great changes for one year—but the next will see yet more—notably among the senior policemen."

MR. CHARLES TICKELL, C.E, of the Irrigation Department, has invented a self-acting water-gauge, for use in canals and *rajbahas*. A cylinder, carrying on it a graduated paper, is made to rotate once in seven days; on this paper a pencil marks a diagram, the motion of the pencil being proportional to the space travelled through prependicularly by a disc of wood floating on the surface of the water, and of course falling or rising with it. The resultant motion of the pencil and the cylinder gives a diagram which faithfully shows the height of the water in decimals of an inch, for a week. The whole apparatus is so contrived that it cannot be tampered with. The contrivance will, if generally adopted, show to a few minutes the time of opening and closure of the various *rajbahas* and watercourses. Colonel Home, R.E., the Joint-Secretary to the Punjab Government in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works, thinks so well of the invention that he has ordered Mr. Tickell to proceed to Rupar to superintend the making of a model in the canal workshops at that place, with a view of sending it to England as a pattern for others to be supplied for use in this province.

THE Bengal Cavalry Regiments which returned from Kabul have been allowed full hutting-money as compensation for re-building or repairing their lines, which had fallen into disrepair during their absence on field service.

THE Amir of Bokhara is reported to have given orders for a medal to be struck to commemorate the accession of the present Emperor of Russia.

THE *Times* understands that the tenure of office of Lord Napier of Magdala as Governor of Gibraltar will be prolonged to October next, when he will have completed six years' service in the appointment.

COLONEL SIR THOMAS BAKER, K.C.B., who commanded a brigade under Sir Fredrick Roberts in Afghanistan, and was recently employed on the staff in South Africa, will succeed Major-General Harman as Deputy Adjutant-General in Ireland on the 1st of April.

THE Professorship of Hindostanee at the Staff College, vacant in consequence of Major C. W. B. Bell, 8th Hussars, having entered the Staff College, will not again be filled by a soldier, but has been given to Mr. M. Kempson, M.A. The *Army and Navy Gazette* cannot help thinking that this is an unwise step for the War Office to have taken, for while there are so many officers available with a knowledge of Hindostanee, it would have acted as an encouragement to others to study the language, if one of them had been chosen.

THE late Mr. W. P. Adam was not, says the *World*, a rich man, and he has left a large family only very moderately provided for. It has consequently been decided, in order to mark his services to the Liberal cause, to raise a fund for the benefit of his widow. Several wealthy members of Parliament have subscribed 500*l*., and it is hoped that a sum of 20,000*l*. will be raised.

THERE is a grim joke in the following telegram, which has been received no doubt, it is said, from St. Petersburg:—"I am directed to inform you that, as your esteemed fellow-countrymen feel such sympathy with the persecuted Jews, it is the intention of the Russian Government to send, at the Russian expense, one million of Jews to England."

THE *Spectator*, alluding to the late attempt to shoot Her Majesty, says—"It is a subject for gratitude to Providence that the Queen was not killed, and *even a greater one* that the intending assassin was not an Irishman." Is this meant as a compliment, and, if so, to whom? Ireland or the Queen?

THE Americans have scored the longest balloon flight on record, that one in which Mr. Wise, Mr. La Mountain, and others started from St. Louis for New York, but were driven out of their course, and after travelling 1,150 miles in 20 hours touched *terra firma*. An American aeronaut it was, named Lowe, who announced that he would cross the Atlantic in 48 hours, and constructed a huge balloon for that purpose. But he didn't cross the ocean.

THE Prince of Wales's sons, Albert Victor and George, were still in Egypt when the mail left England. They had been received and entertained by the Khedive, and had visited the Pyramids of Ghizeh and the Sphinx and other historical monuments. On March 7, accompanied by Sir T. Malet, they left Cairo for Upper Egypt.

MR. EVANS, the correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, was arrested by order of the Austrian commander, General Jovanovitch. Mr. Evans was first ordered to quit the country, but was subsequently arrested on board the steamer by which he was about to depart. The allegation (which the *Manchester Guardian* alleges to be entirely unfounded) is that he has been actively engaged in stirring the Herzegovinians to revolt. *The Daily News* states that the British Government are making efforts to secure Mr. Evans's release. Another newspaper correspondent, M. Spiridion Georgevic, has been arrested on a similar charge, and an innkeeper at Risano has been shot for concealing arms belonging to the insurgents.

WE (*Allen's Indian Mail*) are very glad to hear that Sir Richard Meade, K.C.S.I., is likely to be appointed to the vacancy in the Indian Council. A better choice could not be made, and the appointment will be received with particular approval by the Indian services as a clear answer to the aspersions on the Indian official character for which Sir Richard Meade's name was used as a peg a little while ago. A very distinguished and useful career has qualified this gallant officer to be a valuable adviser to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Forster's speech at Tullamore, quoted in column, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says that it of the most remarkable episodes in his Chief Secretary. The curious colloquy between the crowd in the street and the window is almost unique in its way, telling on that account. But is remarkable thing about the whole incident that it should not have occurred until after Mr. Forster took office as Ireland? Who can estimate plucky, straightforward speech if it had been delivered at the unhappy business, instead of being too late to influence men ment of their leaders?"

P., writes in *Truth*:—I of school, so I will not matter of fact, several House of Commons have affirmed. When the there were a num on them. The Clerk could put a finger on considered to have signed the roll. through ignorance the preliminary go through it sit and vote or affirmed.

her novels permission allusions example, characterise the

NEWSPAPER editing is not without its perils anywhere, the *Globe* remarks, but of late at all events it has been a tolerably safe occupation in the Turkish capital. The conductor of the *Neologos*, however, has not found it so, for having attacked the heads of the Orthodox Church, he has in turn been attacked by a fanatical Greek mob and fallen mortally wounded in a hand-to-hand fight in his own office.

THE annual apotheosis of Victor Hugo always brings to light an inedited anecdote or two—waifs and strays for the biography to come. The last concerns Madeline Brohan, and the—well, economy which is part of the poet's character. Charles Hugo, who was paying court to Mdle. Brohan, received orders to confine himself to three shirts a week; he disobeyed, and was punished in this way: a chop was withdrawn from his breakfast fare. After "Hernani," when Hugo, in raptures over his Dona Sol, kissed her, and said, "Ask me something, anything, what you like," she supplicated, "Let Charles have his chop again."

MR. BRADLAUGH has issued a long "address to the majority of Monday" (March 6), in which he says that the action taken by the House is worse than that taken in the case of Wilkes and O'Connell. After recounting the history of his recent struggle with the House of Commons, he concludes:—"You have at present the brute force on your side; I have the right on mine. The struggle you have commenced I will not abandon; and now I must ask the country, your master and mine, to arbitrate between us. The violence is yours, the indecorum you have provoked. The defiance is mine, but in defying you I obey the law. You are the law-breakers. No ordinary court can punish you, no law judges may challenge your privileges. I appeal to those out of whose ranks you come, to whose ranks you must return, who gave you the power you misuse. I appeal to the people."

Truth says:—The following correspondence has passed between Her Majesty and a child. That the Queen should at once have replied to the *naif* letter, whilst she was receiving congratulations from all the Princes and dignitaries of the world, is evidence of her great kindness of heart.

"67, Bennerley-road, Wandsworth Common, S. W. "My dear Queen,—My papa has just come home and said that some bad man has tried to shoot you. What a wicked man he must be to want to shoot such a good Queen. I hope he will be punished for it. Papa says he must be mad, and I think that he must be the maddest man that ever lived. I am so glad that you have not been hurt, and so is papa and mamma. Good night, and may God bless you.

"March 2, 1882. "EDITH E. ELLIOTT."

"Windsor Castle.

"Captain Edwards has received the Queen's commands to thank Miss Edith E. Elliott for her kind little letter, and to express Her Majesty's gratification upon reading it.

"March 3, 1882."

COOPER'S HILL COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You deserve the thanks of all the civil engineers in India for the way you have taken up our grievances. Being a Cooper's Hill man, I am of course opposed to the abolition of the college, and I think in another ten years, when you have seen the work done by us Cooper's Hill men out here, you will be sorry if the college is abolished. It is utter nonsense to say we cannot manage work-people. I know of a Cooper's Hill man who has been alone on a mountain road with 2,000 coolies and masons, and constructed it within the original estimate (not made by himself).

The real fact is that the civil engineers at home are afraid of the college. If on its modified basis it succeeds, than other colleges on the same pattern will be started privately, and that will be an end to the system of apprenticeship to civil engineers, except to the big men like Sir John Hawkshaw, Mr. Bateman, &c., &c. The engineers at home want to smash Cooper's Hill before it comes to the front. We Cooper's Hill men have of course held the lowest positions in the department; but what I want any one to prove is, that we have not faithfully done any work entrusted to us. No one has heard of any bad work in the department for eleven years, and for the past six the Cooper's Hill men have been the chief contractors, many of them, like myself, in lonely places, without any contractors, with a two-days' visit from the Superintending Engineer once a year, and with half a dozen visits from the Executive Engineer of the division in the same period.

C. H. C. E.

COMPLIMENT TO A P. AND O. CAPTAIN.

CAPTAIN DANIELLS, of the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Venetia, was presented, on the arrival of the vessel at Alexandria, homeward bound, with the following letter of thanks, signed by all the passengers on board:—

"We, the undersigned passengers on board the P. and O. s. s. Venetia, cannot leave without expressing our high appreciation of the courtesy and attention which we have received from you during the voyage from Bombay. Always on the alert in looking after the ship, you at the same time seemed to make it part of your business to promote the comfort of all on board, and the spirit also actuated your officers and the whole ship's company. We have likewise much pleasure in stating that the table service and general arrangements were all that could be derived.

"We shall at all times have a pleasant recollection of the Venetia as commanded by Captain Daniells; and some of us have been nearly forty ships belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Company.

"W. E. Baxter, P. C., M.P., Thomas C. Glover, J. Johnstone, E. M. Johnstone, John H. Bullock, R. Clarke, Theo. Boisragon, T. Grant, E. Lawrence Blyth, William Riddell, William Brodie, H. B. Rogers, D. R. Dady, Gustav Herbet, E. G. Young, H. Miller, C. Izon, C. Rose, E. Ritta, Tho. J. Bolland, Lydia E. S. Bolland, Kittie Bolland, Ellen D. Glover, Pattie Kincaid, Annie Moor, E. Charles Moor, H. T. Oldfield, S.S. Brittain, Jessie Baxter, Isabel Baxter, Edith E. Baxter, Rosa E. Baxter, Ed. Baxter, M. M. Bair, M. Palmer, Dr. Vanden Heuvel.

"Near Port Said, 9th March, 1882."

THE AGRA BANK.

THE report of the directors of the Agra Bank, Limited, which was to be submitted to the proprietors on the 16th March, is as follows:—

In view of the general meeting about to be held in accordance with the constitution of the Bank, the duty devolves upon the directors of submitting for the consideration and acceptance of the shareholders the usual accounts, consisting of the balance sheet made up to the 31st December, 1881, and the profit and loss account showing that the working of the Bank for the past year has yielded a net profit of £70,085 10s. 1d. The first half of the year, from the cheapness of money—a state of things which had prevailed for a considerable time previously—combined with dulness in general business, was unfavourable to the profitable employment of the Bank's funds, but in these respects there was a marked change for the better during the latter half, and the average result, it will be seen, exhibits improved net profits as compared with those represented in the directors' antecedent report. The increased animation in trade recently manifested, acting as it does upon all departments of the Bank's operations, and which may be expected to continue, encourages the directors to look forward with confidence to larger profits during the year on which they have now entered.

From the profit and loss account, it appears that the net profits have been	£70,085 10 1
And adding the balance brought forward from the previous year ..	£13,524 6 8
There remains for distribution	£83,609 16 9
In part of this there has already been declared an intermediate dividend paid on 1st October, 1881, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum (free of income tax) ..	£25,000 0 0
And with respect to the surplus, the directors recommend a further dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum (free of income tax), to be paid on 1st April, 1882 ..	30,000 0 0
An apportionment to the reserve fund which will then stand at £170,000 ..	20,000 0 0
Leaving balance to be carried forward to credit of present year	8,609 16 9
	£83,609 16 9

It is satisfactory to the directors that in addition to the usual dividend, the outturn of the year enables them to give effect to the anticipation they expressed in their last report, of being able to recommend a material increase to the reserve fund, which nearly replaces the amount withdrawn from that fund last year, under circumstances then explained. This appropriation they have considered as of an imperative character when surplus funds were available for the purpose; for in their opinion nothing tends more than a substantial reserve to give the Bank that position of strength and usefulness which it is so important it should possess. It is at the same time no less gratifying to them to be able to testify to the cordial and zealous exertions of the members of the executive establishment of the Bank at home and abroad. Their earnest co-operation in promoting the best interests of the Bank in the performance of their various duties has been an important element in its successful management. In accordance with the system of rotation, prescribed by clause 84 in the articles of association, the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnwath and Mr. W. L. Watson retire from the Board, but being eligible they offer themselves for re-election.

The auditors also, Mr. Edwin H. Galsworthy and Major-General J. T. Boileau, F.R.S., who vacate office, offer themselves for re-election.

SSENGERS BY THE SPEKE HALL.

llowing is the list of passengers per Hall mer Speke Hall, which arrived from Liverday:—

nd infant.	Mrs. J. T. Wa
t.	Mr. R. Ashburner.
	Mr. C. H. Ives.
epburn.	Mrs. Ives.
	Mr. R. E. Crossley.
	Mr. J. Seddon.
nessy.	Mr. J. Nuttall.
or.	Mr. E. Hudson.

SCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your y or white, or falling off, use "The wer," for it will *positively restore* in hite hair to its original colour, with eable smell of most "Restorers." It ingly beautiful, as well as promot ir on bald spots, where the glands our Chemist for "THE MEXICAN Chemists and Perfumers every Sold wholesale by the Anglo imited, 33, Farringdon-road.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN THE CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

THE list of students who have gained honours or certificates at this great examination, which was published on March 6, is heavier than at any previous period of its existence. The examination took place in the middle of December at 110 centres for boys and 96 centres for girls, each centre being presided over by one or more members of the teaching staff (past or present) of the University. Besides the English and Welsh centres, there are centres at Ceylon, Trinidad, Demerara, and the Mauritius. Amongst the 4,346 students who have obtained certificates are male or female students from Scotland, Ireland, France, Palestine, Malta, South Africa, Jamaica, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, North-West India, China, &c. The number who were this year examined reached 6,723, the largest number that has ever offered since the examinations were instituted in 1858, and there seems every likelihood of the increase continuing. A new feature is to be added in the present year, which is likely to prove of great practical advantage to certain classes, especially of senior students. The senior students who are intending to come into residence as members of the University can procure exemption from the Previous examination or "Little Go" on the following terms. From Part 1 by passing in religious knowledge, including the original Greek of the Gospel, and attaining a certain standard intermediate between the ordinary pass standard and that of distinction in the Latin and in the Greek division of section C. From Part 2 by attaining a certain standard intermediate between the ordinary pass standard and that of distinction in religious knowledge, in Euclid, and in Algebra. From the additional subjects by attaining a certain standard intermediate between the ordinary pass standard and that of distinction in Algebra, in trigonometry, and in applied mathematics. Special arrangements are made for the examination of students over the usual age who are medical students, law students, or candidates for the degree of Mus. Bac. It is now intended, in accordance with the grace of the Senate, to provide a special examination early in September whereby those who desire to do so may present themselves for examination, in order that they may obtain exemption from the Previous examination. This is likely to be regarded as a boon by not only medical students (to meet whose necessities the matter was originally conceived and mooted), but also to Indian and Colonial students intending to commence residence as candidates for honours.

It is a fact that deserves to be noted in these days, when the higher education of women is being developed to a large degree, that out of the total number examined there were 2,810 girls, and of these 1,796 passed, 535 of them obtaining honours, 343 in the junior section and 192 in the senior section.

Below will be found the names and positions of some students whose success will interest Indian readers:—

SENIOR BOYS.

SATISFIED EXAMINERS.

R. J. Ashton, Calcutta, educated at the school for the sons of missionaries, Blackheath, under Rev. E. Waite, M.A. (Blackheath centre.)

W. S. H. Marriott, Punjab, educated at St. James's Collegiate School, Jersey, under Rev. J. Cardwell, M.A. (Jersey centre.)

E. F. Leggett, Kurrachee, Scinde, educated at Totteridge Park, Herts, under Rev. J. D. Bell. (Totteridge Park centre.)

JUNIOR BOYS.

FIRST CLASS.

J. P. Dakin, Calcutta, School for the Sons of Missionaries, Blackheath centre. (Distinguished for religious knowledge.)

G. F. Hill, Berhampore, Bengal, School for the Sons of Missionaries. (Blackheath centre.)

C. R. Cleveland, Bombay, educated at Christ's College, Finchley, under the Rev. R. W. Gallop, M.A. (Finchley centre. Distinguished in Latin, Greek, French, and music.)

SECOND CLASS.

C. M. Fernando, Colombo, Royal College, Rev. J. H. Marsh, M.A. (Ceylon centre. Distinguished in Latin.)

F. J. Thomas, Calcutta, school for the Sons of Missionaries. (Blackheath centre.)

F. Bullock, Bandora, Bombay, educated at St. James's Collegiate School, Jersey, under Rev. J. Cardwell, M.A.

THIRD CLASS.

E. W. Wall, Colombo, educated at Totteridge Park School, Herts, under Rev. J. D. Bell. (Totteridge Park centre.)

SATISFIED EXAMINERS.

W. L. Andriezen, Colombo, Royal College, Ceylon, Rev. J. H. Marsh, M.A. (Ceylon centre.)

P. G. Zoysa, Colpetty, Colombo, same college and centre.

McL. J. Gordon, Madras, educated at Bedford Modern School, under Rev. R. B. Poole, B. D. (Bedford centre.)

B. H. Deare, Bengal, educated at the Non-conformist Grammar School, Bishop's Stortford, under the Rev. R. Alliott, M.A. (Bishop's Stortford centre.)

A. Twemlow, Moulmein, Burmah, educated at St. Aubyn House, Brighton, under C. G. Burleigh, B. A. and A. Seamer, M. A. (Brighton centre.)

E. S. Lewer, Murree, Punjab, educated at Brighton House School, Redland, under Charles Bigg.

F. N. Payne, Handroo, Kandy, Ceylon, educated at King's Lynn Grammar School, under Rev. J. B. Slight, M.A. (King's Lynn centre.)

A. E. Linton, Allahabad, educated at Totteridge Park School, Herts. (Totteridge Park centre.)

J. N. Vaughan, Kishnagur, Bengal, educated at Trent College, under Rev. T. Ford Fenn, M.A.

JUNIOR GIRLS.

SATISFIED EXAMINERS.

Miss F. E. Ingle, Bombay, educated at Vicarage-road, Edgbaston, under Miss Shenfield. (Birmingham centre.)

Miss W. D. Baylis, Travancore, educated at West Coomb House, Hornsey Rise, under Miss Fletcher. (Islington centre.)

Miss C. K. E. Steel, Poona, educated at 17, Unthanks-road, Norwich, under Miss Steel. (Norwich centre.)

THE BAHADURKHANJI HIGH SCHOOL JUNAGARH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGARH, MARCH 21.

A CROWDED meeting, presided over by Colonel Barton, Political Agent, Kathiawar, was held on the 20th inst. at the Bahadurkhanji High School, Junagarh, to distribute prizes to the successful pupils of the High and Girls' Schools. The hall was very tastefully decorated, and a dais was erected for Col. and Mrs. Barton and Prince Bahadurkhanji. Flags and foliage were arranged on both sides of the road leading to the High School, and a native band played in the compound. Col. Barton, accompanied by Prince Bahadurkhanji, arrived punctually at 5-30 p.m., and was received by Vazeer Bavdinbhai, Dewan K. B. Salebhai, and the head-master, Mr. Dayabhai. Mrs. Barton arrived a quarter of an hour later. The proceedings were commenced by the head-master reading a report on the working of the school. A few recitations followed: after which the prizes were distributed by Mrs. Barton. The meeting was then addressed by Col. Barton. He said.—Mr. Dayabhai,—I am very glad to see the school in such a flourishing condition. The result of the recent Matriculation and the increase of scholars since the date of my last visit testify to your care and attention, and reflect great credit on the masters. The recitations were very good, and the pronunciation, especially that of Narotamdas Indraji, exceedingly creditable. It is gratifying to learn that the prizes have been provided at the expense of Sheikh Bavdin and other gentlemen, which testifies to the interest they take, in common with H. H. the Nabob, in the cause of education. I am, however, sorry for one thing. In a town like this, where half the population is Mahomedan, it is a pity that the number of Mussalmans attending the High School is only six; but I hope the Mahomedan gentlemen present here will strain their utmost efforts to induce their brethren to compete with Hindus in obtaining a mastery of English, which is most necessary now-a-days. I am sure that H. H. the Nabob, to whose liberality we are indebted for two beautiful High School buildings, will encourage Mahomedan youths who go up for Matriculation by offering them suitable posts in his administration. I trust that Persian will be one of the languages taught at the High School, and shall be glad to hear the sweet verses of Sadi in turn with Sanskrit slokas. I am happy to say that I have been very much satisfied with all that I have heard and seen this evening.

The distribution of *pan-sopari*, *attar*, and flowers terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Lecture, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 7-30, p.m.
Divine Service, on board ship Annie J. Marshall, 7-30 p. m.
Lecture, Christ Church, Byculla, 8-30 p. m.
Governor's Band, Esplanade, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 28th:—Bessie Morris (s), from Cardiff. Yesterday:—Naples (s), Cardiff; H. M. S. Malabar, Portsmouth; Daylight, Mauritius; Speke Hall (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday: Euphrates (s), for Persian Gulf; Neera (s), Coast and Cutch; Clan Murray (s), Kurrachee; Scindia (s), Coast and Calcutta.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by H. E. the Governors' Band at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening at 9 o'clock (official time):—

Overture	The Mountainsprite	Flotow.
Selection	Le Puits d'Amour	Balfe.
Vaise	Visionen	Gung'l.
Selection	Fatinitza	Suppé.
Finale	Belisario	Donizetti.
Gavotte	Heimliche Liebe	Resch.

FORT READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.—The annual general meeting of the life members and subscribers will be held this evening at 6 o'clock.

DONATION TO THE J. J. HOSPITAL.—An anonymous donor has presented Rs. 80 as a charitable gift to the poor of the J. J. Hospital, to be applied in such manner as the First Physician may think best.

LOSS OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Thackordas Jykissondas reported to the police on Tuesday last the loss of a currency note for Rs. 1,000 and 10 notes for Rs. 10 each somewhere between Rampart-row and Mombadavie.

LECTURE.—Pundit Dayanund Suruswati Swami, president-founder of the Indian Arya Somajis, will deliver a public lecture in the hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on the "Vedas," to-day, at 7-30 p.m. precisely. The public are invited to attend.

ROBBING A CHILD.—Rumjan Kalaikhan was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a gold neck-ornament, valued at Rs. 5, from the person of Sursputtee, girl, aged six months, at the Musjid-bunder railway station. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE LOST CURRENCY NOTE FOR RS. 1,000.—Upon further search being made by the police and detectives at a marwaree's shop at Marine-lines, on Tuesday evening last, for the currency note for Rs. 1,000, it was found in a crucible belonging to a goldsmith who works there. The note was lost by Adurjee Eduljee on the 24th instant.

THE CHARGE OF LIBEL AGAINST A NATIVE EDITOR.—The case in which Mr. Muncharjee Cowasjee Langrana, editor of a Guzerathi weekly called the [illegible], is charged by Mr. Kaikhoshru N. Kabrajee, editor of the *Rast Goftar*, with libel, criminal intimidation, and insult was called on yesterday before Mr. Ryan, magistrate, for further hearing, and was adjourned until Wednesday next on account of the sudden illness of Mr. Pherozeshaw M. Mehta, who conducts the prosecution.

FIRE.—A fire broke out on Tuesday last amongst a quantity of grass in the stable of Taylor's Hotel, Colaba, and spread rapidly to the roof of the stable. Prompt assistance was rendered by the neighbours, and with the aid of the manual fire engine belonging to the Oriental Mill, the fire was extinguished before any serious damage was done. The fire is attributed to careless *biddee*-smoking by some of the ghorawallas living in the stable.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—The I. G. steamer Amberwitch, Captain W. Powell, will sail to-day for Aden *viâ* Kurrachee, with the following details:—For Kurrachee.—1 officer and 73 men of the Gloucestershire Regiment; 1 man of the Sind Horse; 1 warrant officer and 4 followers of the Commissariat Department; 1 man of the 27th N.I.; 1 warrant officer and 1 follower of the Ordnance Department; and 1 man and 1 follower of the Medical Department. For Aden.—1 officer, 1 lady, 1 child, and 29 men of the 22nd N.I.; 1 follower of the Ordnance Department; 1 follower of the Quartermaster-General's Department; and 1 native officer, 1 woman, and 1 child of the Medical Department.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

YESTERDAY at the Fort Police Court, Framjee Ardaseer Wadia and Lowjee Bapujee appeared before Mr. W. Webb to answer a charge of cheating preferred against them by Mahadeo Narayen Pundit.

Mr. Macfarlane, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Dhairyawan, barrister-at-law, defended the first accused and Mr. Shivshunker, pleader, the second.

The following information of Mahadeo Narayen Pundit was then read in the presence and hearing of the two accused:—"I am manager of a monthly magazine called *Vedarth Yatna* and live in Moroba Portuguese-lane, Kalbadavie-road. In the month of May last I had to sell a pair of diamond ear-rings. A broker, by name Lowjee Bapujee, was then introduced to me by another broker, by name Ramchunder Luximon, who said to me that the former had a customer desirous of purchasing the ear-rings. Lowjee Bapujee afterwards introduced to me, in the French Bank, in the presence of the abovenamed Ramchundra Luximon, one Framjee Ardaseer Wadia as a purchaser of the ornaments, and as being a substantial and respectable man to whom the ornaments might be safely sold. Framjee Ardaseer Wadia offered Rs. 1,250 for the ornaments and asked for time to pay. In order to induce me to part with the ornaments without receiving the price from him in cash, Lowjee Bapujee joined Framjee Ardaseer in making to me the following false representations, in consequence of which I was induced to part with the ornaments to him. Lowjee Bapujee stated in the presence and hearing of Framjee Ardaseer, who by manner and gesture concurred in the statements, and did not contradict any of them in any respect, that Framjee had a house of his own, whereas I have since ascertained that he has no house of his own; that he drew Rs. 200 per month as a cashier in the French Bank, whereas I have since ascertained that he is merely an assistant to the cashier there, and draws only Rs. 80 per month; that he had deposited in the bank Rs. 34,000 as security for the proper performance of the duties of his office, whereas there is nothing of the kind deposited. These and other false representations led me to believe that Framjee Ardaseer was a man of position and means, and that the ornaments might be sold and delivered to him on credit. Believing the representations made to me, I sold and delivered the ornaments to him, on the terms proposed, on the 24th May last, in the house of Lowjee Bapujee, at Bholeshwar, when Framjee Ardaseer passed me a writing in the Guzerathi language on a one-anna receipt stamp, acknowledging the receipt of the ornaments and stipulating to pay their price within one month. On the receipt of this document at the residence of Lowjee, I sold and delivered over the ornaments to Framjee Ardaseer Wadia, who had then and there assured me orally that, though one month's time had been mentioned in the writing as the period for paying the price, yet he would really pay it within eight days. On the expiration of the eight days' time, I went myself to demand the price of him several times, and I also sent to him on several occasions other persons to demand payment on my behalf; but he always made excuses, and paid nothing. When I found I could not get my money I asked him myself, and also through my men, to return the ornaments, I agreeing to cancel the sale; but he refused to give them back. Owing to this, I suspected the honesty of Framjee, which led me to make inquiries about his character, means, and position. The result of my inquiries led me to believe that he was insolvent and never had any intention of paying for my ear-rings, but got possession of them for the purpose of raising money on them, and Lowjee Bapujee, who was fully aware of Framjee's character and position, fraudulently colluded with him, and assisted him in depriving me of the ornaments in the manner set forth. On or about the 8th July I laid this matter before the European inspector of police in charge of the Girgaum police station, with the intention of prosecuting Lowjee and Framjee criminally; and Lowjee Bapujee was arrested and placed before the police inspector, who having heard our statements, directed Lowjee's release, and referred me to a magistrate. On the 9th July I received a notice from Framjee Ardaseer Wadia, requiring me to desist from prosecuting him and the broker criminally. I submitted this notice to a solicitor for his advice, and he advised me that, as I had not convincing proof to bring home the charge of cheating against the accused, it would be advisable for me to postpone criminal action against them until the requisite evidence should be obtained to ensure their conviction; but that in the meantime I should file a civil suit against Framjee Ardaseer to recover the amount due to me. Accordingly I filed a suit against Framjee, and obtained a decree on the 27th September last for Rs. 1,250, with interest and costs, in the High Court. At or about the same time Framjee Ardaseer obtained permission to file a fresh petition in insolvency, and obtained from the Commissioner of the Insolvent Court an interim order. The schedule filed by Framjee Ardaseer says that he sold the pair of diamond ear-rings to another person for Rs. 732 between the 24th May and the 25th September last, and appropriated the proceeds of the sale in meeting other claims made against him, and that being pressed by me for my amount, he was obliged to file the petition in insolvency. I then filed my opposition to the petition of the insolvent, which came on for hearing finally on the 11th January last, when the insolvent obtained leave to amend his schedule within a fortnight. But the schedule was never amended by him. Finally his petition was dismissed for want of appearance on the 1st March. Under these circumstances I submit that Framjee Ardaseer has committed the offence of cheating within the meaning of section 415 Indian Penal Code, and that Lowjee Bapujee has committed the offence of abetment of the same. Framjee Ardaseer and Lowjee Bapujee having cheated me in the manner above set out, and having thereby dishonestly induced me to deliver my property, viz., a pair of diamond ear-rings to Framjee Ardaseer, I charge them under section 420 of the same Code."

Mr. Dhairyawan objected to the criminal proceedings, as the complainant had already obtained a decree against his client for the price of the ear-rings in the High Court.

The magistrate postponed the hearing to this (Thursday) morning for his ruling on the objection taken.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—MAR. 29.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE following, among other matters, were heard before his Lordship:—

RE WILLIAM HENRY BRACKSTONE.

MR. MANKAR, for the insolvent, an engine-driver in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, applied for an interim order. Mr. Budroodin, for a creditor, opposed the application on the grounds that insolvent resided at Bulsar, that his schedule was suspicious, that he had entered his income at Rs. 117 a month, when he actually received Rs. 4½ a day, that, according to his own showing, his expenditure was more than double his income, and that he had deposited no books or papers with the Official Assignee. He had entered a sum of Rs. 300 for medicines, which was a very large amount. Mr. Manker explained that insolvent had been in jail for some time, and could not give proper instructions to the schedule-writer; and that having been arrested since filing the schedule, he had no time to go through it again. As to the medicines, the learned counsel said insolvent's wife was confined and was ill for some time, and he had to pay much for medical attendance and advice. Insolvent was an engine-driver between Bulsar and Bombay, and had now been transferred permanently to Bombay. His Lordship granted an interim order for a fortnight, with leave to amend the schedule.

RE ALLADINBHOY HUBIBBHOY.

MR. JARDINE, instructed by Messrs. Smith and Frere, moved absolute a rule, granted by his Lordship some days ago, requiring the Official Assignee to show cause why a certain dividend out of the insolvent's estate should not be paid to Mr. Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy as the assignee of the claims of the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, upon the estate. Mr. Inverarity was engaged to show cause against the rule, but asked for an adjournment for his own convenience, remarking that Mr. C. A. Turner, the Official Assignee, who knew more of the matter than Mr. Lynch, who acted for him, arrived last night by the mail-steamer. His Lordship adjourned the matter for a week.

RE NOWROJEE RUSTOMJEE BARRIA.

THE insolvent in person applied for an interim order. He had not deposited his books with the Official Assignee for the reason, he said, that they had been kept in a box and were during the last rains so far damaged as to be quite useless. His Lordship considered the explanation to be unsatisfactory, and refused an interim order.

POND'S EXTRACT
CURES
INFLAMMATORY DISEASES.
RHEUMATISM
and GOUTY Affections are cured by the external application of POND'S EXTRACT.
HÆMORRHOIDS,
or Piles, are cured with great rapidity by the application of POND'S EXTRACT. Physicians of the highest reputation testify that this is the best remedy for this obstinate and painful disease.
ACCIDENTS.
Cuts, Burns, Bruises, or Sprains, are cured by the application of POND'S EXTRACT. It arrests bleeding, subdues swelling and inflammation, stops pain, and hastens the healing process wonderfully.
INFLAMED EYES.
POND'S EXTRACT IS
"A sovereign remedy for Inflamed Sore Eyes."
Dr. A. E. Sumner reports one hundred and thirty-three cases (out of 138), of Egyptian Ophthalmia, (Sore Eyes), in St. Peter's Hospital, being cured by POND'S EXTRACT. "This Extract was diluted one-half with water, and a cloth wet with it bound over the eyes."
WHOLESALE AGENTS [illegible]

THE KOLHAPORE LIBEL CASES.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, the case in which Mr. Waman Govind Ranade, editor of the *Dnyan Prakash*, is charged with libelling Mr. Barve, the State Karbharee of Kolhapore, was proceeded with before Mr. Webb.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for the complainant; and Mr. Pherozeshaw M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thakordas, for the defence.

Mr. Barve, being cross-examined by Mr. Pherozeshaw, said that he had known the accused for about five or six years. He was a pleader with a rather large practice in the Kolhapore courts. Witness remembered making the statement, in his cross-examination in a previous case, that he did not proceed against the editor of the *Dnyan Prakash*, because he had not received the sanction of Government. That statement was with reference to taking proceedings immediately after the publication of the articles. Witness did not make up his mind to prosecute the accused only after his cross-examination in the other cases. Colonel Parr retired in September, 1881, and a very largely attended durbar was held to bid him farewell. The Maharajah presided on the occasion, and the witness was also present. The Maharajah was in a fit and proper condition to preside at the durbar. The Maharajah went to receive Col. Parr, and he was present for about an hour at the durbar.

Mr. Pherozeshaw.—Do you know that Col. Parr, at any time, recommended that the Maharajah should have some part in the administration of the State affairs?

Witness.—No; nor did Col. Parr recommend that the Maharajah should be placed at the head of the Khasgi department. Witness heard that the Maharajah sat in August, 1881, with Mr. Cox to try certain cases. He did not hear that it was in consequence of a recommendation of Col. Parr. The Maharajah might have sat with Mr. Cox without Col. Parr's recommendation, as Mr. Cox was his guardian. Col. Parr was succeeded by Major Reeves. Major Reeves, some time after he took charge of his office, went in company with the witness to visit Radhabai, the natural mother of the Maharajah.

Mr. Pherozeshaw.—Do you remember that a scene then ensued, and Radhabai charged you with being the author of her son's wrongs?

Witness.—She did not make any complaint against me. It is not true that when Radhabai openly taxed me, I shed tears. Radhabai had sent for Major Reeves, as she wanted to speak to him. Nana Bhide, and perhaps also Dinkerrao, was present at the interview. Radhabai spoke to Major Reeves about the health of the Maharajah, stating that the latter disliked some of the servants that were with him at Rajkote. One of the servants whom she named was Luxmon Jamedar. Some letters written by the Maharajah to his father were then read by Nana Bhide. She did not charge me with having forced Luxmon Jamedar on the Maharajah.

Mr. Pherozeshaw.—Do you remember that the Maharajah complained about you on several occasions?

Witness.—Never.

Mr. Pherozeshaw.—Is it not a fact, Mr. Barve, that you have become an unpopular man at Kolhapore?

Witness.—I do not think so.

Mr. Pherozeshaw.—In the public mind at Kolhapore, have you not been popularly associated with the madness of the Maharajah?

Witness.—I do not know that. I think that if there was such a popular feeling it would be desirable to take steps to clear up the matter. The Mahrattas in general took a deep interest in the health and sanity of the Maharajah. After the durbar mentioned above there was a relapse in the state of the Maharajah. At the time of the relapse the people about him were not selected by his natural mother. Rambhau used to go to the Maharajah as an officer of the Khasgi department. Some correspondence with the Political Agent may have passed through my hands with respect to the work entrusted to Rambhau in connection with the Maharajah's personal establishment. I cannot produce the correspondence. I shall try to get the sanction of the Political Agent to produce it. Just before the relapse Radhabai was allowed to see the Maharajah whenever she chose to ask Mr. Cox to arrange for a visit. Just about this time Radhabai complained to the Political Agent about not being allowed to see the Maharajah. After the relapse I think she was not allowed to see the Maharajah. She ultimately carried a complaint to Government, the complaint being more about living with the Maharajah than seeing him. Upon that complaint Government did not issue orders to place the Maharajah under her superintendence entirely. The Maharajah was placed under her superintendence subject to medical superintendence. Radhabai was allowed to select a place for the Maharajah, and she selected Poona. I did not hear that the bungalow was so small that if Mr. Cox was to live in it Radhabai could not. She objected to stay in the same house with Mr. Cox. It was not an unreasonable proposal for a lady in the rank of Radhabai. I did not hear that she offered to allow Mr. Cox to live in a tent in the compound. I did not hear that Mr. Cox made any such proposal to her. I think that Mr. Cox insisted on staying in the bungalow with the Maharajah.

Mr. Pherozeshaw.—After the orders of Government on the matter, do you not think it was rather unreasonable of him to do so?

Witness.—If Mr. Cox acted of his own accord, it was unreasonable of him; but if he acted under medical advice, it was not unreasonable. Mr. Cox never consulted me, as the Dewan of Kolhapore, as to the management of the Maharajah. If I ever met Mr. Cox, I did nothing more than inquire about the Maharajah's health. It was not my duty to see how the Maharajah was looked after. I do not know that the popular feeling at Kolhapore is very strong in favour of Radhabai being allowed to take charge of the Maharajah. I will allow, however, that she should be deeply interested in the welfare of the Maharajah.

Mr. Pherozeshaw.—Was another adoption ever talked of?

Witness.—I am not aware that it was.

After some further cross-examination by Mr. Pherozeshaw, the witness was re-examined. He said that his alleged unpopularity at Kolhapore must be on account of false rumours circulated by Radhabai and Dinkerrao. He had to proceed against another native paper. The four cases now in hand were enough to occupy him for the present.

The case was adjourned until Saturday next.

Yesterday the evidence of Mr. G. H. R. Hart, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, was taken on commission before Mr. Webb, in the case of Regina *vs.* Sadashew Narayen Bhide and Keshow Narayen Bakhle. Mr. Hart's evidence was similar to that already given in the other defamation case.

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

THE annual meeting in connection with these schools was held on Tuesday evening at the Town Hall, when prizes were distributed to the pupils by Mrs. Ashburner. The following programme was carried out in an exceedingly creditable manner:—

Glee	Cathedral Choir.
Prologue	W. Swift.
Recitation—"The old Arm Chair"	W. Hodgert.
Pianoforte Duet..	Elsie Parker. Edith Stretton.
Recitation from the "Merchant of Venice"—The Duke of Venice—W. H. Hussey; Antonio the Merchant, E. Moylan; Shylock, C. Parker; Bassanio, F. Baird; Gratiano, R. Summers; Portia, C. Sargon.	
Recitation—"Naughty Tom"	Andrew Monahan and Cecil Flower, Infant Dept.
Pianoforte Solo—"Cascade de Niagra," by J. Clarke..	Florence Flower.
Song—"The Three Sailor Boys" ..	H. S. Aers. T. Aers. H. B. Aers.
Recitation—"The Fall of Wolsey, Henry VIII.	Ernest Flower.
Song—"Little Red Riding Hood," by J. Glover	Girls' Department.
Recitation—"The Old Clock on the Stairs"	T. Thompson.
Recitation—"Fight for the Championship" ..	W. Burt.
Glee	Cathedral Choir.

The Rev. F. L. Sharpin read the following report:—The chief event of the year has been the removal of the Boys' School into its new building on the Esplanade. The building is not yet complete, even so far as regards the first and most necessary portion; but the work is sufficiently advanced to make the west wing habitable, and, with the permission of Government, the school entered upon its new premises at the end of the year. Accommodation has been provided for 25 boarders on the top floor of the west wing facing the sea—an arrangement which cannot fail to conduce largely to the general health and physique of the boys. On the first floor of the same wing are the head-master's quarters, and on the ground floor is the large school-room. The tower or central feature of the building will be of great service in providing class-rooms and a lecture-room or dining-hall for the boarders. It was at one time thought that the accommodation thus furnished in the west wing and tower would be sufficient for the wants of the school for many years to come; but the growth and prosperity of the school have been beyond all expectation, and so marvellously rapid that the erection of the other wing becomes a necessity which cannot be long delayed. From an architectural point of view moreover the school could not be allowed to remain long in its present unfinished state. From the west and south the building is all one could desire, even for such a prominent site; but from the east and south-east, in the approach from Church-gate-street, the building is manifestly incomplete, and if for no other purpose than that of symmetry, needs the addition of the other wing. No choice, however, has been left to the Committee in the matter; for the cook-rooms and servants' quarters have been placed on the top floor of this wing, which is thereby made indispensable, the only accommodation at present available for these purposes being some quite temporary sheds in the school compound. The Committee will accordingly spare no effort to raise the necessary funds with as little delay as possible, and with this end in view desire to take the present opportunity of appealing for subscriptions not only to the immediate friends of the school, but to the public generally, who feel a just pride in the beauty and embellishment of this fine city. As regards the school itself, there is the same progress manifest, both in numbers and efficiency, as in previous years since the Rev. Dr. Evans took charge in 1878. It did not succeed as was hoped in passing any Matriculation candidates this year, but the general condition of the school is nevertheless highly satisfactory, as shown by the results of the examination held by Mr. Jacob, the Government Inspector, in November, when a grant-in-aid of Rs. 3,009 was obtained, against Rs. 936 at the previous examination in 1879; while the progress made may be seen from the subjoined statistical table.

	Number on Roll.	Number presented.	Passed under all heads.	Percentage of passed under all heads.	Government grant-in-aid by results.	Total fees received.
1878	50	35	8	23	Rs. 436	Rs. 1,832
1879	75	54	23	43	936	2,913
1880	144	No Exam.	Grant continued			4,269
1881	132	132	67	51	3,009	5,901

The number of scholars at present on the roll is 203 (of whom 60 are girls and 143 boys), as against 175 this time last year, of whom 39 were girls and 136 boys. Such facts speak for themselves, and fully justify the Inspector's remarks when in reporting on the school he says, "On the whole the school has acquitted itself creditably, and it has considerably advanced, both in numbers and proficiency, since I last had the pleasure of examining it." The girls' department is still carried on at the Old High Court, and under Miss Whittle as head-mistress is fast taking root as an institution connected with the Cathedral side by side with the boys' school. The best thanks of the Committee have again to be tendered to Mrs. Evans for her gratuitous services as Lady Superintendent. Applications for the admission of girl boarders are being constantly received; and it is hoped that ere long an arrangement may be made under which the proposal may be entertained with advantage. The valuable services of Herr Schmuck as music master and Signor Pedraza as French master have been secured to the school, and their respective pupils are making most satisfactory progress. The school, in its two departments, was examined in religious knowledge last December by the Venerable Archdeacon Stead, who in his report says: "I have much pleasure in reporting that the result of the examination has been very satisfactory to me. Great pains have evidently been taken by the teachers of both schools that this important part of children's education shall not be neglected. The whole average was good, and some of the younger children did remarkably well. It is always a good sign for the future of a school when the younger children are promising and intelligent." And in conclusion he adds: "Allow me to congratulate you on the great efficiency and success of the schools, apparent to every examiner, under their present teachers." Such satisfactory results, both in secular and religious knowledge, could not have been obtained without real hard work; and the Committee desire to place on record their appreciation of the efficient manner in which Dr. Evans and his staff of teachers in both departments, have performed their several duties. For the success attained Dr. Evans desires to express his indebtedness particularly to Miss Whittle as head-mistress of the girls' school, and to Mr. G. A. Lovett Yeates, 1st assistant in the boys' school. The steady and marked improvement to be seen throughout the school each succeeding year justifies the hope that, when the school becomes more established, it will be as successful in regard to the Matriculation examination as it has already proved itself in general progress and administration. Dr. Evans was remarkably successful on the other side of India in passing candidates for this examination, and knowing the untiring energy and zeal with which he fulfills his duties, the Committee have every confidence that another year, when he has gauged more correctly the requirements of the Bombay University, he will be equally successful here.

Mrs. Ashburner distributed the prizes, of which the following is a list:—

BOYS.

VIII.—1 R. Summers; 2 C. Parker.
VII.—1 W. Burt; 2 S. Maidment.
VI.—1 T. Thompson; 2 W. Swift; 3 F. Ingle.
IV.—1 P. Gerrard; 2 W. Blunt.
III.—1 H. Bourne; 1 P. Dundas.

Scripture Prizes.

IV.—1 W. Burt; 2 G. Baillie.
III.—1 E. Hall; 2 R. Hildreth.
II.—1 S. Setherfield; 2 P. Dundas.
Drawing Prize.—W. Swift.
Good conduct.—J. Downes.
Regular attendance.—W. Gawthorne.

GIRLS.

V.—1 Beatrice Burt; 2 Jane Knowles.
IV.—1 Mary Barnard; 2 Alice Pryer; 2 Edith Stratton.
III.—1 Nelly Killen; 2 Amy Lafrenais.
II.—1 Terence Barnard; 2 Florence Crutchley.
I.—1 Alice Barker; 2 Stanley Beyts; 2 William Merriman.
Preparatory.—1 Harry Jones; 2 Lilian Soundy.

Scripture Prizes.

III.—1 Edith Stratton; 2 Emily Crawford.
II.—1 Charles Sutton; 2 Charlotte Blunt.
I.—1 Florence Crutchley; 2 Florence Chislett.
Work.—1 Beatrice Burt; 2 Harriet Knowles; 3 Emily Crawford; 4 Nelly Killen; 5 Gertrude Menesse; 6 Mary Sutton.
Music.—Florence Flower.
General Proficiency.—Elsie Parker.
Good conduct.—Harriett Knowles.
Regular attendance.—Emily Crawford.

The Hon. L. R. Ashburner addressed the assembly, expressing regret at the absence of his Excellency the Governor. He congratulated the committee on taking possession of their new school. The building was an admirable one, and added another feature to the architectural beauty of Bombay. Visitors to Bombay seeing the magnificent buildings on every side would become aware of the importance of the city; and looking to the pretentious character of the Elphinstone College and High School and other stately buildings devoted to purely secular education, it would be a mistake to erect any but handsome structures for the secular and religious education of members of their own community. The report showed that only one-half of the building had been completed; but he felt sure that the necessary funds would soon be forthcoming to entirely finish the work. With reference to the remarks made in the report regarding the Rev. Dr. Evans, he endorsed the thanks of the committee tendered to that gentleman, and he also thoroughly concurred in what was said regarding Mrs. Evans, who had rendered gratuitous service to the girls' school. He was sure that both the public and the Government were indebted to this lady and gentleman, as well as to Miss Whittle and the staff of the schools for their exertions. He would now say something to the boys, especially to the older boys present. He was glad to see that the percentage of boys who had passed had increased from 23 per cent. in 1878 to 51 per cent. in the present year; but he did not think it satisfactory that not a single boy passed the Matriculation standard. There were thousands of natives who attended small schools in the mofussil, who passed the matriculation standard, and if natives had done this, the boys who possessed the advantage of better instruction should not have been far behind. He exhorted the boys to be more diligent and to keep up the credit of their school. The best schools in England depended on the high moral tone which the boys themselves maintained independently of their masters. They would understand what he meant when he referred to a book called "Tom Brown's School-days," which gave a very accurate picture of school life at Rugby when Dr. Arnold was master. They must not tolerate anything mean. If a boy told a lie, they should give him a good licking; they could not be far wrong in doing so. The character of the school was in their hands, and he was sure they would not tolerate any ignoble conduct which would bring it into disrepute. Let them practise cricket and football, and other manly sports. If they were hard worked so much the better; the work would do them no harm; for without exercise they could not have a sound mind and a sound body. He would also impress upon them the necessity of cultivating kindly and friendly relations with natives with whom they were brought into contact. He feared there was a tendency amongst the class to which they belonged—a sort of pride of race—which made them consider the natives as their inferiors. He (the speaker) very much doubted whether natives were their inferiors, and he would, therefore, ask those whom he was addressing to treat them kindly and considerately, as a rough manner was indicative of a vulgar man. He would have the boys, when they were a little older, join the volunteers; and if they ever should be called out on active service, let them remember they were Englishmen, and would have to maintain the national reputation for courage. Whilst on this subject he would tell them a story which would illustrate what he meant. A friend of his was once engaged in the dangerous sport of tiger-hunting, when the animal charged down upon him, and the natives who were with him immediately ran away and climbed up a tree. He (the Hon. Mr. Ashburner) did not blame them, for they were unarmed. His friend, however, was left alone and the thought flashed through his mind "Here am I an Englishman. If I run away it will reflect discredit not only on me, but on the national character, and he stood his ground." He would ask the boys to remember this and if ever they were in a position of danger or temptation to sustain the national character. (Applause.)

The Bishop of Bombay, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Ashburner, said that the report was at any rate an honest report, and told of the failures of the school as well as of its success. *Apropos* to this he wished to call attention to two points. First, the work of the lower classes was specially good. This showed that the school was not worked for show, but for practical utility. If the pains spent on the little boys had been laid out where it would make more show, Dr. Evans might have passed his Matriculation candidates. It showed also that the school was being worked with a view to the future. When those little boys grew older, Dr. Evans' work would have fair play, and they would be more likely to do him credit than the present senior classes who were half through their time before they came under him. The other point was that in one all important department, that of religious knowledge, which did not pay in Government examinations the children were as well taught as in those subjects on which the material prosperity of the school depended. Let parents who thought of the highest welfare of their children bear this in mind. One other point he would dwell on. The history of the school under Dr. Evans had been a history of progress, but all schools in this country were liable to fluctuations; and this school depended on the life and health of one man. There was no reserve force in Indian educational work, and there never would be till Government did more to give the scholastic profession the honorable standing and the material support which it deserved. Dr. Evans had the standing which his sacred calling and his degree secured him, but a school-master in this country could make no provision for old age, for he might not subscribe to any Pension Fund. He could not attain the status he deserved, for he was not a Government servant. If he (the Bishop) had any influence with Government he would never cease to use it to get this altered. And so far as public opinion could bring influence to bear in this country, he urged all who cared for their children's education to let it be known that they wished their children's instructors to be put in a more worthy position. Until this was done, the best men among the younger school-masters would constantly throw up their profession to take service in some department under Government. The Bishop then moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Ashburner, which was carried by acclamation.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner having acknowledged the vote of thanks, the proceedings terminated with the singing of the National Anthem.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held this (Thursday) evening at 7-30 on board the ship Annie J. Marshall. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. A launch for friends from shore will leave Apollo-bunder at 7 p.m. precisely.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

5 bales grey dhooties.
3 ,, grey shirtings.
4 cases lady's cloth, colored.
5 ,, coloured prints.
1 case alpaca umbrellas.
A quantity of black and white marble slabs.
On account of Abba Hajee Cassum.
A H C—183/9—7 bales papers.
,, 154—1 case chains.
On account of Abdoolalee Dawoodkhan.
A D—135/36—2 cases thread.
On account of the concerned.
1 bale damaged cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF T. SCARLET GOODS.

At the office godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., by order of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., will submit to public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 5th April, at 2 p.m., on acount of the concerned.

A quantity of T scarlet Shirtings of different qualities, in small lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 30th March, 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 8th April next, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, for the benefit of whom it may concern—
ex " Montgomery Station."
A box of native pottery.
Also on account of the concerned.
A lot of musical instruments consisting of French horns, cornet, trombone violincs, brass drum, helmets, flute.

PERIODICAL AUCTION SALE OF CHINA AND JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have received instructions from Messrs. Glenroy and Co. to sell by Public Auction at their premises in No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort, opposite to Messrs. Thorpe and Co., on MONDAY, the 17th, and WEDNESDAY, the 19th April next, at 1 p.m. each day, on account of the consignees—

A large and splendid assortment of China and Japanese curiosities suitable for presentation to friends and relatives at home.

Catalogues will be published and the above will be on view 6 days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 20th April next, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nesbit-road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Broadwood & Sons, in excellent order, a first-rate mahogany slate miniature bagatelle table, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, a handsome four-seated open carriage, a chesnut Arab horse, set of brass mounted single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of [illegible] Richardson, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view [illegible] days before the sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 5 P. M. on the same day.

On or about the last week of April at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich engraved glass and crockeryware, a first-rate mahogany full size slate billiard table with lamp, cues, balls, &c., by Deschamps and Co., first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, a handsome English-built Barouche in good order by "Lewis, of Salisbury," a handsome English-built glass fronted miniature Brougham by " Thoen," a pair of handsome fast trotting grey arab horses, another pair of handsome grey arab horses, sets of plated mounted double and single harness, &c., &c., &c., the property of the Hon'ble Sir Michael R. Westropp, Kt.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 5 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 30th March, 1882.

NOTICES.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bedtime ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in bottles.

KABUL-PATTERN TENTS.

THE undersigned most respectfully begs to notify, for the information of the Officers of the Army who may be desirous of providing themselves with the KABUL-PATTERN TENTS in accordance with the recent Order of Government, that he has always in stock ready-made Tents of the above description, of superior materials and better make. Can be had, at shortest notice, in old Imam Bara near Baboola Tank, Parrel-road, Bombay.

ADUMJEE PEERBHOY,
Govt. Contr. and General Merchant.

TIGERS !
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£100 EACH for every animal delivered in good condition, from 12 months old upwards ; younger ones at less price.

W. JAMRACH, Stoke Newington, London,
Importer of 500 Tigers since 1860.

H. J. MEYERS AND CO.'S
CELEBRATED INDIAN TEAS
Procurable from
SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER,
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65, Breach Candy Road.
Send for a price-list.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.

Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
¼ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	per doz bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
1 lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

FOR SALE,
AT JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

A NEW Mail Phaeton with head, double folding sliding steps, and Ladies raised back rest complete, built by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

This is a very neat and stylish carriage.
A new miniature circular-fronted Brougham.
A new Victoria Phaeton, with moveable box.
A Brougham Laudaulette.

These are built at the Royal Carriage Gallery, and they are roomy, fashionable, and light.

A selection of Japanese bronze vases, jars, plates, coffee cups, &c., &c., just unpacked.

Information regarding selling and buying carriages and horses can be obtained from the undersigned.

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ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
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ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM,
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over
1,800 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876 ; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878, and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

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SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPT[illegible], LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extra[illegible] ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARI[illegible] soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is [illegible] those who take a little DAILY the system be[illegible] to [illegible] of illness.

[illegible] highly [illegible] it."—*Lancet.*
[illegible] *Red* [illegible] *ica Sarsaparilla.—*
[illegible] what may be called [illegible]."—*Sir R. Martin.*
[illegible] a further supply of [illegible] "I am never without [illegible] out of sorts from [illegible] animates me."
[illegible] *rsaparilla* CURED [illegible] other remedies failed."—

[illegible] BY
[illegible], Regent St., London,
[illegible] large bottles.
[illegible] thless, and injurious pre[illegible] ; see that both Bottle [illegible] ddress, also Trade Mark [illegible] of the bottle.

[illegible] NS
[illegible] C LOZENGES.
[illegible] ; KEMP & Co., [illegible] Co., Bombay and all

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SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
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CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

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ENGLISH HOTEL.
Hornby Row, opposite to Military Pay Office.

OUR NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE,
Bombay, January, 1880. Proprietor.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, with the Undersigned, the celebrated XEREZ SHERRIES from Messrs. WISDOM & WARTER, the well-known Almacenistas or those who press the grapes and rear the Vine.

Dry Sherry	Rs. 18 per doz.
Manzanilla	21 ,,
Fino Palma	24 ,,

All the above are in excellent condition. Any vine not approved of, will be received back. Retailed by Messrs. Morenas & Co., Medows-street. Sample bottles at wholesale prices.

WARDEN & CO.,
Bombay Agents.
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McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address. It is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended.

PRICES FOR CASH.
Quarts...... Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ...... ,, 3 4 ,, ,, 7 doz.
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No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
or
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGER,
opposite Crawford Market.

REDUCED PRICE LIST of WINES and SPIRITS for SALE at the godowns of the undersigned :—

	Per dozen qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
CHAMPAGNE. From Messrs. Deutz & Geldermann, Ay en Champagne.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 32 0
Cabinet India, very dry	,, 35 0	,, 37 0
Gold lack, extra dry	,, 40 0	,, 42 0
CLARET. From Messrs. Munzer & Spann, Bordeaux.		
Medoc	Rs. 10 8	Rs. 12 8
St. Estèphe	,, 12 0	,, 14 0
Haut Canon	,, 13 8	,, 15 0
Margaux	,, 16 0	,, 18 8
Château Larose	,, 25 0	,, 27 0
Do. Mouton Rothschild	,, 35 0	
From Tischler & Co., Bordeaux.		
Claret No. 1	Rs. 15 0	..
,, No. 2	,, 17 8	..
,, No. 3	,, 20 0	..
HOCK. From Otto Prumm, Mainz.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 16 0
Moselblumchen	,, 15 0	,, 18 0
Niersteiner	,, 15 0	,, 18 0
Brauneberger	,, 19 0	,, 22 0
Hochheimer	,, 19 0	,, 22 0
Liebfraumilch	,, 19 0	,, 22 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 22 0	,, 25 0
Josephshöfer	,, 27 8	,, 30 8
Rudesheimer	,, 26 12	,, 29 12
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 31 8	,, 34 8
Steinberger	,, 31 8	,, 34 8
Scharzhofberger	,, 39 8	,, 42 8
Johannisberger	,, 40 0	,, 43 0
WHITE WINE. From Messrs. Munzer & Spann, Bordeaux.		
Haut Sauternes	Rs. 21 0	Rs. 23 0
GERMAN BEER.		
Pilsener	Rs. 5 12	..
St. Pauli	,, 6 4	..
BRANDY. From Messrs. Munzer & Spann, Cognac.		
Cognac Fine Champagne, red bars	Rs. 23 0	
,, ,, gold	,, 28 0	
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.		
Holyrood	Rs. 18 0	..
Clan Blend	,, 19 0	..
Bon Accord	,, 20 0	..
FINE OLD IRISH WHISKY.		
Excelsior, 11 years' old	Rs. 25 0	..

TERMS—NET CASH.
SIGG-SULZER & Co.
Bombay, 15th March, 1882.

NOTICES.

EASTER CARDS.

A LARGE and varied selection to choose from, each from As. 6 to Rs. 5.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
RAMPART-ROW.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and from SATURDAY the 1st of April (with the exception mentioned below), the timing of trains on the Nizam's Railway will be ALTERED as follows :—

UP TRAINS.	Passenger.	Mixed.
Secunderabad, dep.	7 40 a. m.	6 0 p. m.
Wadi Junction, arrl.	3 8 p. m.	2 25 a. m.
DOWN TRAINS.	**Mixed.**	**Passenger.**
Wadi Junction, dep.	3 30 a. m.	10 20 a. m.
Secunderabad, arrl.	12 35 p. m.	5 52 p. m.

The exception is that on Saturday, April 1st, only the Down Mixed Train leaving Wady at 3-30 a.m. will not run.

By order.
W. SANDFORD,
Assistant Traffic Supdt.
Secunderabad, March 21, 1882.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 : Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Carrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A pair of T-B. Walers (Mare and Gelding), 6 years old, 15-2 high, well broken, quiet and good movers in harness, Rs. 1,000.

A T-B. Mare, 6 years, 15 hands, a thoroughly quiet in saddle and harness, and a good fencer, Rs. 1,200.

A bay Arab Horse, 6 years old, 14-2 high, handsome charger, carries a lady, and a pretty mover in harness, Rs. 750.

A grey C-B. Mare, 7 years old, 15 hands, well bred and good shape, a capital saddle mare, Rs. 400.

A very handsome fleabitten grey Arab Horse, 7 years old, 14-1, very showy and fast in saddle and harness, Rs. 850.

A chesnut Arab Horse, 6 years old, 14-3 high, a capital brougham horse, thoroughly broken and quiet, Rs. 400.

Also a number of other Horses on commission sale.

ROBERT SCOTT & CO.
Girgaum Vety. Stables, March 2, 1882.

EDMOND CHARPIE,
WATCHMAKER OF BOMBAY, make
ESPECIALLY FOR INDIA.

FIRST CLASS CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, in strong neat nickel silver case, crystal front at ... ... Rs. 25
SUPERIOR HUNTING SILVER LEVER WATCHES, at ... ,, 25

BOTH OF THEM are constructed to stand any climate and rough usage, and especially made FOR THE ARMY AND RAILWAY OFFICIALS.

Forwarded free of Package and Postage to any parts of India by value payable system.

For ANY OTHER KIND OF GOOD WATCHES from Rs. 14 to Rs. 1,500. Please send for catalogue of the well-known establishment of

EDMOND CHARPIE, WATCHMAKER,
MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY. MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to announce her arrival from England with a large and choice selection of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,
personally selected by her from the first Paris and London Houses.

MRS. LAKE'S

Long and intimate experience of the class of Goods suitable for India, coupled with a thorough knowledge of the best sources of supply in the European Markets, gives her

SPECIAL FACILITIES IN PURCHASING,
OF WHICH CONSTITUENTS WILL HAVE THE BENEFIT.
An early inspection of the Goods is respectfully solicited.
Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remmittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ZOEDONE ! ZOEDONE !
A COOL, SPARKLING, DELICIOUS, NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE—Possesses both Tonic and Bracing qualities.
ZOEDONE—Invaluable to those recovering from Fever
ZOEDONE—Or Weakened by Sea-sickness,
ZOEDONE—Or those suffering from the enervating effects peculiar to the Indian climate.

ZOEDONE—NORMAN KERR, M.D., F.L.S., under date August 8, 1881, writes :—

" My good opinion of ZOEDONE as a social drink has been amply confirmed by further observation."

ZOEDONE—WILLIAM FOSTER, M.A. (Cantab), F.C.S., &c., Professor of Chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital, Sept. 1, 1881 :—

" Its properties are those of an agreeable effervescent tonic."

ZOEDONE—SYED MAHOMED NABI ULLAH, of Allahabad, N.W.P., writes on 1st December, 1881, as follows :—

" Accept my sincere thanks for your idea of introducing ZOEDONE in India. I fear I cannot praise it enough. You know that a vast population of Her Majesty's subjects in India are Mahomedans, whose religion prohibits the use of wine or any other intoxicating liquor. Under such circumstances ZOEDONE is a boon and blessing to them. I think it is a health restoring, strengthening and nourishing beverage. From my own experience and from what I have ascertained from Medical men, I can certify that it is strictly non-alcoholic, and the very drink that the Indians generally and the Mussulmans particularly are in need of."

Price at Agents' warehouses, at Ports of Landing, Rs. 3½ per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.

BEWARE OF THE SPURIOUS CONCOCTIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.,
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

SHIRTS.

DRESS SHIRTS.
Finest quality, perfect fit ... ...per ½ doz. Rs. 30.
WHITE SHIRTS.
Double sewn and durable... ... ...per ½ doz. Rs. 22.
FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTS.
Latest patterns from Paris ...per ½ doz. Rs. 30.
FLANNEL SHIRTS.
Pure Australian Wool, Shrunk,... ... ...Rs. 8-8 each.
SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS.
Cool, absorbing, and durable.
The very best goods ... ...Rs. 9 each.
OXFORD CLOTH & ZEPHYR SHIRTS.
Best quality procurable ... ...Rs. 5-8 each.
PURE SILK SHIRTS.
A great luxury ... ...Rs. 12-8 each.
SLEEPING SUITS.
Ready made or to order, All materials.

All shirts are cut, and the workmanship superintended by an experienced English Cutter.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
SPECIALITIES IN WATCHES.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES,
with best horizontal movements, jewelled in many holes, in elegant gold hunting or half-hunting cases, plain, or tastefully engraved, can be supplied at prices ranging from Rs. 100 to 280.

ELEGANT ENAMELLED WATCHES,
with cases exquisitely painted and enamelled in colours, in a great variety of styles and pretty designs with the same highly-finished jewelled movements in stock, at Rs. 120 to 350.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
of English make, with highly-finished jewelled lever escapement movements, enamelled dial with small seconds, plain or compensated balance, stout hunting, half-hunting, or open crystal face cases, priced, plain, engine turned or richly engraved case, at Rs. 350 to 650.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD NON-KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
same quality in every way as above, at Rs. 300 to 400.

GENTLEMEN'S SILVER ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES,
with highly-finished movements, in hunting, half-hunting, and open face, keyless, priced at Rs. 200 to 350 ; non-keyless, at Rs. 85 to 150.

GENTLEMEN'S SILVER CRYSTAL WATCHES,
with keyless movement, jewelled, works visible, may be had with black or white dial ; the black dial shows time well at night. Rs. 50.

REPAIRS
of every description executed with care and despatch by experienced workmen. Charges moderate.

HAMILTON & CO.,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.
Next door to National [illegible]

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS, 10, RAMPART ROW.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE
Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

GRAND SALON DE PHOTOGRAPHIE.
MESSRS. P. VUCCINO & CO.

BEG to inform their numerous clients that their Studio is now OPEN. Every care has been given to the comfort and convenience of visitors, and the Saloon and Studio have been handsomely re-decorated and refurnished. The Public are solicited to inspect the latest Styles of Photographs.

FOR SALE, View and Panorama of Bombay ; also views from the collection of the late Major Gill.

CLEARING SALE. GREAT REDUCTIONS

Fancy Colored Linen, Drill Suits, Cool and Comfortable Wear for the Coming Hot Season, Rs. 12 to 14.

TWEEDS, TWEEDS, TWEEDS.

Thin Tweed Coats and Trousers, Double or Single Breasted	... Rs. 16 to 20
Scotch Tweed do. do.	... ,, 25 to 30
Fine West Tweeds, Warranted to fit...	... ,, 33 to 37
Fine Blue Serge Coats and Trousers	... ,, 25 to 28

HATS AND HELMETS FROM Re. 1 AND UPWARDS.
SHIRTS, COLLARS AND NECKTIES AT HALF COST PRICE.

ALLANS,
5, HUMMUM-STREET.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE
(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,

May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA, KURRACHEE, LUCKNOW, BENARES,
BOMBAY, POONAH, CAWNPORE, LAHORE,
MADRAS, AGRA, DELHI, DARJEELING
and SIMLA.

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F. KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
GREAT EASTERN HOTEL & Co.,	Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.
MURRAY & Co.,	Lucknow and Meerut.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.
MEIFFRE, NEVEU AND CO.,
" AUX VILLES DE FRANCE."

	Rs.	
Black Satin or Silk Costumes	...from 75	Net.
Black Lace, Hat to match, beautifully trimmed ...	... ,, 18	Net.
Serge, Tweed, or Homespun Costume with Toque to match...	... ,, 30	
Cambric Costumes	... ,, 20	
Warm Cashmere Dressing Gowns (lined with flannel) ...	... ,, 18	
Warm Oxford Jackets...	... ,, 15	
Long Sealskin Jackets	... ,, 75	
Travelling Hat (to match)	... ,, 7	
Warm Ulsters	... ,, 15	
Newmarket Ulsters (superior)	... ,, 25	
Flemish Linen Dust Coats	... ,, 8	
Dark Cambric Petticoats	... ,, 5	
Warm Petticoats	... ,, 8	

Complete outfits for Ladies and Children always in stock.

JUST RECEIVED.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.
New Stock of Paris Hats and Bonnets, latest fashions.

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.
Satin Shoes in all colors, very handsome embroidered fronts.

RAMPART-ROW & CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

HARMONIUMS.

Solid Oak, 4 Octaves ... Rs. 100
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers. ... 120
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish. ... 130
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Expression Stop ditto. and wind indicator ... 180
Solid Walnut Cases, 5 Octaves, Compass F to F, 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish ... 150
Church Harmonium, Massive Oak Case, Handsomely Carved Consoles. Size 4 feet 6 in. ; by 2 feet 5 in. ; height 3 feet 3 in. Five rows of Vibrators with Eighteen Stops, Expression and Grand Jeu. BASS.—Cor Anglais, Bourdon, Clarion, Bassoon, Violoncello, Saxophone, Saurdine, Forte. TREBLE :—Flute, Clarionette, Fire, Hautbois, Musette Celeste, Tremolo, Forte. The whole or the mechanism is made on an improved system, which adds greatly to the solidity and roundness of tone, and diminishes the chances of derangement when exposed to damp and to varying temperature ... Net Cash

HARMONIUM " EXPRESSIF."

In Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, Wind Indicator, and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom
In handsome Walnut Case, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom
In Oak Case, Stops, C to C with 8 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom
In handsome Walnut, &c., Compass C to C, with 8 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom
In Ebony and Gold ditto ditto

AMERICAN ORGANS.
BY MASON AND HAMLIN.

MASON and HAMLIN'S American Organ ; Five Octaves, Double Reed ; Five Stops, Automatic Swel[illegible] Swell, Self-adjusting Reed Valves ; improved Bellows ; Ivory fronts to Keys ; Clothed Morti[illegible] Patent Resonant Case, Panelled front and sides, best finish, Walnut Case
UPRIGHT RESONANT CASE. Length 4 feet 3 inches ; Height, 3 feet 10 inches ; Depth [illegible] one-fifth rows of Vibrators with Octave Coupler, Sub Bass, and Full Organ Knee Stop. Tw[illegible] Diapason, Viola, Melodia, Flute, Viola Dolce Seraphine, Voix Cleste, Vox Humeana, Octave C[illegible] I., Forte II. The Octave Coupler couples below, and gives the effect of four complete sets of V[illegible]

AMERICAN ORGANS BY ESTEY.

Length, 2 feet 10 inches ; Depth, 1 foot 6 inches ; Height, 2 feet 3 [illegible] es Two sets of Reeds [illegible] Viola, Flute, Grand Organ (Knee). Forte, and Knee Swell ..
Two-and-one-fifth sets of Reeds, Eight Stops—Melodia, Viola, Diapason, Flute, Vox Human[illegible] Organ (Knee), Forte I., Forte II...

Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and Organs tuned by contra[illegible]

Pianofortes are let out on hire at POONA and in the Bombay Presidency [illegible]

9, RAMPART ROW.

S. ROSE & CO., [illegible]

FAVRE, LEUBA [illegible]
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELL[illegible]

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CAMPAIGN K[illegible] in white metal [illegible] watches sold fo[illegible] are in stock i[illegible] ing cases, in [illegible] Price, Rs. [illegible]

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CHEAPS[illegible] face, hunt[illegible] ing illus[illegible] by th[illegible] Price [illegible]

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s RAI[illegible] gard[illegible] corr[illegible] wit[illegible] si[illegible] C[illegible]

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s [illegible]

Gold Chains m[illegible]

FA[illegible]

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,, 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY " INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	,, 3,750,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £4,528,542 11 9 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.

STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1862.......... £[illegible]
,, 1880.......... £[illegible]

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1865	£1,192,476 7 11	1875	£3,258,137 10 9
1870	£1,924,012 3 5	1880	£4,528,542 11 9

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever :—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS :
738 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 29,23,250.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 1	Rs. a. p. 24 8 2	Rs. a. p. 28 10 [illegible]	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses [illegible]
14. Lapsed Policies Revived [illegible]
15. Policy-holders can appoi[illegible] Auditors, or Consult[illegible]
16. Medical Examinat[illegible] suit Assurers[illegible]
17. No Restriction [illegible]
18. Suicide does not [illegible] after [illegible] are On[illegible]
19. Policies in favour of [illegible] law protect[illegible] from [illegible]
20. 80 per cent. of Premiu[illegible] for Policy-holders w[illegible] of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL [illegible] MANAGEMENT [illegible]

European[illegible] Conditions [illegible] other [illegible]
De[illegible]
Form[illegible]

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Bombay Gazette.
BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1882.

THE ATTEMPT TO MURDER THE QUEEN.

COMMITTAL OF THE PRISONER.

THE adjourned examination of Roderick Maclean, who is charged with shooting at her Majesty, was resumed shortly after eleven o'clock this morning, March 10th, at the Town Hall, Windsor, before the local magistrates. The Duke of Albany entered the court a few minutes before eleven, accompanied by his equerry and Sir Henry Ponsonby, and they were accommodated with seats on the bench. Mr. Pollard and Mr. A. K. Stevenson, solicitors for the Treasury, again conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Edmund Thomas, instructed by Mr. Haynes, watched the proceedings on behalf of the prisoner's family. The court-room was densely crowded. On the prisoner entering the court-room their was some hissing, but it was quickly suppressed. Some further evidence having been given,

Mr. Stevenson, addressing the bench, said : I do not propose to call more witnesses. The only thing I have then to do is to ask you to commit the prisoner for trial on the charge of high treason. The law is perfectly clear. If this man had shot at one of her Majesty's subjects, the case would have been one of intent to murder. The law says that shooting at the Sovereign constitutes one of the acts of high treason. I am glad that gentlemen are here to watch the case on the part of the family. They can tender you evidence as to the state of the prisoner's mind ; but that is a question with which you have nothing to do. Every man is presumed to be sane, and there is nothing here to show he was not perfectly sane. All I have to do is to ask you to commit him on the charge of high treason. The depositions of the witnesses were then read over and signed. During the reading Maclean sat quietly in the dock, looking about him in an unconcerned way.

When the depositions had been read over, the prisoner was ordered to stand up, and was formally charged. In reply to the usual questions, Maclean answered, "I reserve my defence."

The mayor then committed him to take his trial at the Berkshire Assizes on a charge of high treason.

The prisoner was then removed from court and will be retaken to Roading Gaol to await his trial.

THE ADDRESS FROM PARLIAMENT.

IN the House of Lords on Monday, March 6th., Lord Granville said :—My lords—I rise to propose a resolution, the cause of which is a pain, a sadness, and a shame, happily accompanied with some circumstances of a compensating character. On Thursday last, on her Majesty's return to Windsor from London, and before her Majesty had proceeded some twenty yards on her way from the station to Windsor Castle, and while the carriage was yet at foot pace, a man named Roderick Maclean presented a pistol at the carriage, and fired. A bullet was discovered next day, some twenty-eight yards from the spot were the man stood, and in a line which would have taken it to the carriage occupied by the Queen. The man who remained with the pistol in his hand pointing in the same direction was seized and immediately disarmed. I think it is better for me not to go into any other details or to anticipate in any way whatever what will come up in the judicial proceedings which will take place. I have stated that there were compensating circumstances to this degrading, this unmanly, this most disgraceful proceeding. In the first place this attempt turned out to be harmless, both with regard to the Queen's person and her health, and to those who were with her, and to the public who were near. In the second place, the indignation which might have been expected in this country has appeared to run through the whole civilised world. The respect which is felt for one whose reign had been so long and so beneficent has been proved by the warmest feelings, which have spontaneously come from all civilised countries. (Cheers.) Another thing which so far as we know, is satisfactory, is this—that this attempt, of which it is hardly possible to define the real motive, appears to be absolutely separated from anything of a political taint I remember, as if it were but yesterday, that in 1850 Lord John Russell, a man of singularly calm and collected character expressed to me immediately after an outrage upon the Queen while coming from Cambridge House his perfect astonishment at the serene courage her Majesty exhibited at that moment. Thirty-two years have clapsed since that day. Great suffering, great misfortunes have overtaken the Queen, and it is possible there may have been some diminution of physical strength, but the same brave spirit which then filled the gentlest of her sex has remained to this day. (Cheers.) The first inquiry the Queen made was to ask whether any one had been hurt ; her second thought was also outside of herself, for it was one of great appreciation of the courage which her devoted daughter, who was sitting by her side, had inherited from herself, and had equally displayed. (Cheers.) It is with the greatest satisfaction, after making what is in some respects a painful statement, that I say—and I tell it now upon the highest authority, the illustrious Prince who just immedately left the Queen—that this attempt, which was sufficient to shake the nerves of the boldest man, has left her Majesty with her nerves unshaken, and in possession of the health she had before. (Cheers.) I beg to propose : "That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, to express our horror and indignation upon the reckless and wicked attempt made on Thursday last against her Majesty's sacred person, and our heartfelt congratulations to her Majesty and to the country on her Majesty's happy preservation from the danger ; and to assure her Majesty that we make it our earnest prayer to Almighty God that as He has long preserved to us all the blessings we enjoy under her Majesty's beneficent Government, He will continue to watch over the life so highly prized by her Majesty's loyal subjects."

The Marquis of Salisbury : I am sure that by proposing the resolution for this address, her Majesty's Government have been faithful interpreters of the feeling of your lordship's House. If some such address had not been presented on this momentous and almost calamitous occasion, Parliament would not truly have represented the feelings of her Majesty's subjects. (Cheers.) The noble lord has told us that the causes of this crime are mysterious, and he has wisely abstained from dealing with any possible hypothesis with respect to it. But it is a great satisfaction to know that there is no tinge of political meaning in his crime, which unfortunately is otherwise analogous to other crimes which this generation has witnessed. (Hear hear.) The noble lord does rightly to say that there is not necessarily any political meaning in these crimes, because we have seen them committed, and that with fatal effect on the chief rulers of States so far removed in their political character as the Republic of the United States and the Empire of Russia. Nor again, are such crimes any indication of resentment of feeling against the distinguished persons at whom they are levelled, because it is unhappily rather those sovereigns who have shown the deepest care and affection for their people, who seem from time to time to be exposed to insane attempts of this kind. They happen, apparently, at particular periods of history. After the Reformation there was a great outburst of such crimes, which passed away, and they have only been renewed within the memory of this generation. But the very fact that they are so mysterious and also so deeply repugant to the feelings of every class, and of every section, even the minutest, of this country, should be a warning to the guardians of the public peace that we live in times which, in that respect, are not ordinary times, and that special caution should be taken that such risks of this kind should not be lightly run. My lords, this is not the moment to enter largely into that subject. We are now invited to express and to record our deep horror of the monstrous act which has been done, and our sincere and heartfelt thankfulness that the attempt to inflict upon this nation so great a calamity has failed. (Cheers.) In proportion to the love this nation bears towards its sovereign, in proportion to all the benefits that her long and brilliant reign has conferred upon those who have the blessing to be her subjects, in that proportion will their response to such in invitation be earnest and heartfelt ; and I am sure that in no part and from no class in this country will that response be more sincere and more warm than from the loyal subjects who constitute the members of your lordships' House. (Cheers.) I beg to second the the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Lord Granville : I beg to move that a message be sent to the House of Commons desiring their concurrence in the address.

Lord Salisbury seconded, and this was also agreed to.

THE *Evening Standard* of March 10th states :—The Queen having appointed to-day at one p. m. to receive the Address from the Houses of Parliament, respecting the attempt upon her life, the officers of State appointed for that purpose proceeded to Windsor this morning. The Earl of Kenmare (Lord Chamberlain) and Earl Sydney (Lord Stetward), represented the Upper House. Mr. Gladstone, Sir W. Harcourt, with the Comptroller (Lord Kensington), and the Vice Chamberlain of the Household (Lord C. Bruce), went on behalf of the House of Commons. The Ministers proceeded by a special Royal train, which left Paddington at 12-10. There was a considerable crowd on the platform to watch the arrival of the Ministers, and departure of the train, and the Prime Minster, as he walked from the waiting-room to the carriage, was loudly cheered. The Ministers arrived at Windsor at a quarter to one o'clock in the afternoon. Driving to the Castle, the members of the Cabinet immediately had an audience with her Majesty.

In the House of Commons on the same date

The speaker laid before the House the congratulatory address agreed to by the House of Lords to her Majesty with reference to the recent attempt on her life.

Mr. Gladstone (who was received with cheers) said : I rise, sir, to move that this House do concur in the humble address which has just been read, the terms of which I believe will command universal assent. It is, therefore, unnecessary for me to add more than a very few words. It is, sir, a subject of pain whenever we hear that the honoured life of her Majesty has been exposed to danger ; but that pain is deepened into horror when we learn that such danger has been brought into existence by the wilful, wanton act of her subjects. (Hear, hear.) It is a gievous and painful thought, somewhat, however, mitigated by this remarkable consideration, that whereas in other countries similar execrable attempts have been the product of at least of an average or more than average sense of intelligence, and have had relation either to real or supposed causes of grievance and public mischief, in this country, and in the case of her Majesty, they have been wholly dissociated from grievances and disaffection ; and upon no single occasion has any man of average sense, of average intelligence, been found to raise his hand against the life of her Majesty. (Cheers.) On each of these occasions, morbid minds combined with the narrowest range of mental gifts, have been the apparent qualifications through which persons have been tempted to seek a notoriety denied to them in any legitimate walk of life. Sir, her Majesty has deeply felt that sentiment of thankfulness which overpowers and overshadows the sentiment of pain on this occasion. She has felt it not only for herself, but for those other lives which were wickedly and recklessly exposed, even with the more absolute absence of cause or pretext than may be said to be the case in the instance of her Majesty. (Hear, hear.) The Princess Beatrice, we have rejoiced to learn, has shown on this occasion remarkable courage, together with entire forgetfulness of herself, from her absorption in the attempt upon the life of her illustrious mother (Cheers). It would not have been according to usage and would perhaps have formed an inconvenient precedent, had we proposed to include in this address reference to any other life than that of the Queen ; but I am sure that the sentiment which is experienced by her Majesty of joy at the deliverance of others from risk is like wise that which finds a place in the minds of every one of us.(Cheers.) Well, sir, having expressed our horror and indignation, we must also rejoice to see the testimony which this nefarious attempt has brought forth from every quarter of the globe—not in this country alone, and not from her Majesty's subjects alone, but with a sentiment that ran through civilised mankind there has been conveyed to her Majesty the very same feeling with which we ourselves are animated. (Cheers.) It is therefore, sir, for us to give formal and authentic utterance to those feelings in the shape of this address—an address which I believe, even if it were couched in the most florid terms, would not go beyond the real and sincere sentiments of this House, but which will convey to her Majesty in a solid and authentic form an assurance—which in one sense, indeed, she does not need, for she is well aware of the feelings that govern us in such a matter, but which will at least form a public record—of the price that is set by the whole of her subjects represented in the House of Commons upon the continuance of her precious life and of her beneficient reign—already prolonged beyond the example of any Queen in this country, but destined, as all of us may hope, to count many happy years of prosperity and blessing to the nation. (Loud cheers.) Sir, I move that this House do concur in the address to be presented to her Majesty.

Sir Stafford Northcote, who was received with cheers, said : It is unnecessary for me, sir, to add any words to those which have fallen from the Prime Minister in expressing the concurrence of the House in this address. It is now forty years ago since the House has been called upon to address her Majesty in somewhat similar language. In those forty years her Majesty has strengthened her hold upon the feelings and affections of her people, and I believe that those feelings which animated our predecessors animate us even more strongly still. We all knew with what incredulous surprise we received the news, first, that an attack had been made upon her Majesty ; secondly, that the attack had been of a serious character and endangering that precious life ; but in the third place our feeling was one of thankfulness that no harm had been sustained. (Cheers.) I think we shall all agree that there is an additional source of satisfaction that the Princess Beatrice has shared in the escape. (Cheers.) One so justly esteemed and loved as her Royal Highness deserves and commands the sympathy of us all. But to her Majesty, and her deliverance from this great danger, we of course turn our thoughts. We feel that she who has been prompt in her sympathy for others—(cheers)—independently of loyal considerations that are in our minds, can claim our sympathy and congratulations also ; and when my right hon. friend speaks of the expressions of sympathy that have come from all parts of the world, I think it would indeed be surprising if a Sovereign who has commanded the esteem, respect, and admira . . n of foreign nations, and who has never been slow to express her sympathy with any misfortune that has befallen other nations with which we are in alliance, did not receive our concurrence in this address. (Cheers.) I will say no more, but cordially support the resolution.

The motion was agreed to with cheers.

ADDRESS BY THE ETON BOYS.

AMONG the many addresses and other congratulations and expressions of gratitude received by the Queen since the attempt on her life a week ago, was a memorial signed by 900 of the Eton College boys, which was presented to her Majesty in the grand quadrangle at Windsor Castle on Monday. The boys mustered in a ring round the quadrangle ; and when the Queen entered, Mr. Frederic Winthrop, captain of the Oppidans, and Mr. H. D. Smith, captain of the school, advanced and read, and presented the memorial, which was as follows :—

To the Queen's Most Gracious Majesty,—We, your Majesty's loyal and faithful subjects, the scholars and students of your Majesty's Royal College of Eton, beg leave of your Majesty humbly to express our indignation and abhorrence at the late dastardly and treasonable attempt against your Majesty's sacred person, our sincere congratulations on the merciful preservation of your Majesty's life, and our hope that by the providence of God your Majesty may long be spared to be loved and honoured by your people.

The Queen read and presented the following reply :—

It has given me sincere pleasure to receive this address from the scholars and students of the Royal College of Eton, and I thank you for your kind and hearty congratulations. I trust the feelings of loyalty and devotion which you have shown to me and to my family will never diminish, and that you will hereafter uphold, as your predecessors have ever done, the honour and glory of this ancient kingdom.

Her Majesty then asked for Robertson and Wilson, the two boys who interfered with the would-be assassin Maclean at the Windsor Railway Station. She thanked these boys personally, and shook hands with them. The ceremony then concluded by the Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold shaking hands with the senior boys. After the Queen had retired the captains were presented to the Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Albany, who shook hands with them most cordially. The Queen subsequently sent for Princes Victor and F. Duleep Singh, who were among the students, and they were presented by General Ponsonby. The head masters were also presented.

THE law as to attacks upon the Sovereign is, the *Solicitors' Journal* says, very severe and precise. It is contained in two statutes, the first dealing with attempts to kill or hurt, the second with attempts to intimidate. The first statute, 36 George III., c. 7, made perpetual by 57 Geore III., c. 6, makes in treason to "compass, imagine, devise or intend death, or any bodily harm tending to death ;" the punishment for treason (mitigated of its attendant horrors by 54 Geo. III., c. 146, and 33 and 34 Vict. c. 23, s. 31) being death. The second statute, 5 and 6 Vict., c. 51, makes it a high misdemeanour "to discharge, or attempt to discharge, or point, aim, or present at or near the person of the Queen any gun, pistol, or any other description of firearms," whether loaded or not, "with intent . . . . to alarm her Majesty," the punishment to which the offender is liable being penal servitude for seven years, or imprisonment for three years, with the additional liability "to be publicly or privately whipped as often and in such a manner and form as the court shall order and direct, not exceeding thrice." A subsequent statute, 25 Vict., c, 18, provides that "no offender shall be whipped more than once for the same offence ;" but it may be doubted whether this provision applies generally, or is restricted to offences punishable by summary conviction only.

COLONEL BRINE'S BALLOON VOYAGE.

COLONEL BRINE, R.E., and Mr. Joseph Simmons, æronaut, attempted on Saturday (Mar. 4th) their long-delayed ærial voyage from Canterbury to the French coast. The wind from day to day since the beginning of the week had been blowing from an almost exactly contrary direction to that required for the trip. Saturday morning, however, brought about a most favbourable change in the air current, the bearings, as taken by captive balloons, being ascertained as north-west by north, and this was subsequently confirmed by the usual morning telegram from the Meteorological Office. The position of things being so satisfactory the æronauts determined to ascend, and preparations were at once commenced for inflating the balloon. The gas company had made arrangements for several days previously for supplying the quantity of gas required—viz, about 37,000 cubic feet, and in about two hours' time—that is, between 8-30 and 10-30—the process of inflation had been completed. Some 50 minutes were occupied in affixing the car and making other provision for the safety of the voyagers. A set of life-saving apparatus for use in the event of the balloon taking to the water was placed in the car, and an ample store of food and drink was also taken in. All being ready, Colonel Brine and Mr. Simmons seated themselves in the small basket, and, amid a scene of great excitement—thousands of persons having assembled in the field, on the elevated mound and terraces of the Dane John, and, in fact, everywhere whence a view could be obtained—the ropes were let go, and the immense balloon glided gently and beautifully upwards, attaining and altitude of about 118ft. It was about 11-27 when the ascent was made, and the wind then was light and still blowing north-west by north. The æronauts anticipated that this wind would carry them over to the south of Boulogne, and about three hours was the time they thought that the journey would occupy. The balloon was seen off Canterbury, going straight for Dover, until as late as 1 o'clock, when it looked like a mere speck in the bright clear sky. It seems, from particulars which subsequently came to hand, that at about 12-40 the balloon passed over Shakespeare Cliff, having made but slow progress towards the sea. In passing over the cliff the æronauts held a conversation with some people who were on the summit of that peak, the elevation of the balloon being not more than 500ft. above the cliff. Having crossed to the sea ballast was thrown out, and an altitude of about 1,200ft. above the sea level was maintained. But little headway was, however, made, and it soon became apparent to the voyagers that the wind was changing. When four or five miles out they were only travelling at the rate of about two miles an hour, which was quite seven miles slower than the pace they had gone inland. Matters were now looking rather serious, but they became more so presently, it being ascertained, by trying the different currents, that the balloon was slowly drifting towards the North Sea. The time now was about 2-30, and Mr. Simmons, having satisfied himself beyond the least doubt that the wind had backed to south-west, determined to descend to the water. Fortunately, the mail packet Foam, from Calais for Dover, was only a short distance on the landward side, and as the passengers on deck were intently watching the balloon, it was hoped that on the descent being made the perilous position of the travellers would be observed, and that the steamer would return and rescue them. In this the æronauts were fortunately right, for they had not been long in the water, seated in the car with the water up to their waists, before the Foam was within a few feet of them ; and after considerable difficulty they were got on board. Mr. Simmons had been letting out the gas from without sustaining much damage, the balloon was secured and safely placed on deck. The rescue was accomplished by the exertion of Captain Jutelet and his crew, who were warmly thanked by the two balloonists. On landing at the Admiralty Pier Colonel Brine and Mr. Simmons were loudly cheered by thousands of people, a scene of wild excitement having prevailed while the rescue was being effected.

John William Jutelet, captain of the Calais mail packet Foam, states as follows:—"As we were on our voyage from Calais, and when about nine miles from Dover, we saw the balloon, about 11 miles from Dover, bearing north-north-west of us. The balloon was about 500 yards up, and we hoisted our flag to salute the æronauts. We cheered them several times as we passed under them. Immediately after this we saw them drop something, but I did not know what it was then. I afterwards heard that it was an anchor, and that it was a signal for us to stop. I also saw flashing, but did not know at the time that it was intended as a signal to us. After we had passed the balloon some little distance I saw it dropping, and I then bethought myself that they wanted our assistance. I told the men to get ready one of the lifeboats, and I then altered our course and went back after the balloon, which had by this time reached the water. We were about 12 minutes before we overtook them, as the balloon was dragging the car through the water at the rate of two knots an hour. When we got alongside I sang out, 'Do you want any assistance?' to which Mr. Simmons sang out. 'Lower your boat and pick us up.' Mr. Simmons was very much afraid our paddle-wheel would come in contact with his car. At that time the balloon was quite upright, and had not lost a great quantity of its gas. I understood them to say the could not let the gas out, having lost the rope which had control of the valve. We lowered our boat and picked up Colonel Brine and Mr. Simmons, and fastened a hawser to the balloon, and hauled it on board in the bow of the vessel. I now found it necessary to take great precautions with the balloon on acount of the gas it contained. Mr. Simmons was afraid of any one getting near it in case they should be asphyxiated, and I was afraid lest any light should get near it. I then altered our course to try to drive the gas out of the balloon. I then said they would have to cut the balloon, but to this neither of the æronauts would agree for some time. At last Mr. Simmons complied with my request and cut the balloon in two places, and the gas slowly passed out of it. The balloon was then got on board and we proceeded full speed towards Dover. Altogether we lost 27 minutes in rescuing the balloon. It was five minutes past 3 when I reversed to go to their assistance. When we first saw the balloon, some time before 3, it was going about south, but when we passed it it had altered its course and was steering south-west, which would have carried them up to the North Sea. Colonel Brine and Mr. Simmons were sitting in the car up to their knees in water. If the balloon had been detached I do not think the basket would have sunk, as it had a cork buoy round it ; at any rate, I think it would have floated for a time provided the sea had not been very rough. The breeze certainly freshened considerably after we took them on board. Both the men had their cork jackets on. I had 98 passengers on board, and there was a good deal of excitement among them, especially among the ladies. When the æronauts were got on board Colonel Brine appeared all right, but Mr. Simmons was a bit excited. They were both wet. While we were on our voyage to Dover the æronauts got the balloon gear together."

Mr. Simmons states :—

"We started from Canterbury this morning at 11 20, shortly before the arrival of the boat-train. We had a north-west wind, and the weather was very favourable. We proceeded towards the Channel, which we reached by 12-30, passing over Church Hougham, about half-way between Folkestone and Dover. On our passing over the Crow's Nest, a mansion on the cliff, we were hailed by some people on the top of one of the towers. They asked us if we were all right. We told them we were, and requested them to send a telegram to *The Times* to that effect. We were very close to them, and could converse with them quite easily. The greatest altitude we went was 2,700ft., but we found the atmosphere rather suspicious at that height, and afterwards kept much lower. After midday the wind gradually went round to southwest, and ultimately about 3 o'clock we made up our minds not to proceed. When we were picked up by the steamer we were drifting away into the North Sea. We saw that it was hopeless to think of reaching either France or Belgium. We should probably have drifted to Norway. The steamer was 35 minutes rescuing us. We passed several vessels before the Foam, and signalled to them. But they did not understand us, and instead of coming to our assistance they simply cheered. When we were descending, and within a few feet of the water, the Colonel said, 'Are we dead men ?' I said, 'No,' and directly afterwards the steamer came about and steered towards us. I do not think it is likely I shall try to cross the Channel again, but I cannot speak positively on that point."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—I think we may all congratulate the Canterbury æronauts on their bold canter towards the Continent. Under the peculiar circumstances of the long-delayed start, I should not have been surprised to read that, having once got away from the cathedral city with only light, variable breezes blowing, they would hesitate and decide against leaving the land, especially as the balloon appeared to hug the coast with a tenacity which to me, I confess, would have acted as a timely warning. A masterly retreat under such conditions would have been as creditable and certainly more plucky, in a moral sense, than a sea dip in the month of March. Possibly the ærial explorers were misled by the meteorological forecast which I read as if it were pronounced favourable for such an undertaking. If so, mariners and æronauts should rely more on self-help and old-fashioned observations than on supposed reliable instructions. Colonel Brine wrote and asked me what I thought of the proposed trip before it was undertaken. I replied, freely and candidly, that I did not consider March winds or April showers would be desirable as travelling companions for such work. In this and the Bridport episode there is much to take note of though, for my own part, I had been taught sundry knotty points in ærostation a generation since.

The great lesson of this last experience points to the folly of calling together the British public, or of proposing to carry out an ascent in a given direction on a fixed day, regardless of the winds, which are proverbially unaccommodating to æronauts desirous of crossing the Channel. An announcement of an ascent may be ventured on ; but to say one would go to France when, perhaps, Bath might be the dipping place, is simply—well, not exactly scientific or practical.

Some of the accounts of the previous transits of the Channel appear to omit Green's voyage with the Duke of Brunswick, in the year 1850 or 51, from Hastings ; and Lieutenant Gale's trip to Dieppe, from Shoreham Gardens, in the year 1847.—I remain, obediently yours,

HENRY COXWELL.

On March 6th a council meeting of the Balloon Society of Great Britain was held, Mr. Henry Scallan in the chair, when, amongst other questions of public interest, the recent attempt by Colonel Brine, R.E., and Mr. J. Simmons to cross the Channel in a balloon was commented upon.

Captain Jinman said that in his forecast which he had calculated for the 4th inst., he had stated that the general condition of the region to be traversed by the balloon would be anti-cyclonic, and not favourable for a quick trip to France ; also, that it was possible there might be a northerly current at some distance from the earth's surface on the 5th and 6th, but that he did not anticipate anything of the kind on Saturday last. He was of opinion it would be much easier to reach Amsterdam or Antwerp.

Some discussion on the subject having taken place, the Chairman remarked that it seemed to be the unanimous opinion of the council that in any future attempt to reach the Continent by means of a balloon an altitude of at least 5,000ft. should be attained in order to avoid the attractive influence exerted by the moist condition of the atmosphere within a certain distance of the sea.

The President (Mr. W. H. Lefevre) said the late attempt had not been altogether unproductive of good results, since it had shown the wind in the Channel to be contrary to the Meteorological Office returns. The laws which regulated the currents on dry land appeared to vary on the sea, and it was only by means of balloons that these laws could be ascertained.

Captain Wood then proposed, and Mr. Charles Reid seconded : "That the Balloon Society's medal be presented to Colonel Brine, R.E., and Mr. Joseph Simmons, for the indomitable pluck displayed last Saturday in their attempt to cross the Channel ; also that a public vote of thanks be accorded to them at the meeting next Friday at the Royal Aquarium."

The President in supporting the resolution, which was unanimously carried, announced that he had received telegrams from numerous æronautical societies on the Continent and from the United States, expressive of admiration of the *voyageurs*, and thankfulness for their speedy rescue.

"As long ago as 1785 a successful attempt was made to make the passage in a balloon, the æronauts being Dr. Jefferies and M. Blanchard. They started with a north-west wind from the Castle Cliff, and very narrowly escaped falling into the Channel, for when they were about six miles from the French coast they descended so rapidly that they found it necessary to throw over the whole of the contents of the car, and even parted with their coats and waiscoats. This lightened the balloon so much that they ascended again very rapidly, and were carried inland about two leagues and a half."

RETURN OF GENERAL SKOBELEFF TO ST. PETERSBURG.

ST. PETERSBURG correspondent of the *Times* says :—General Skobeleff has had an interview with the Minister of War, General Vannovski, and was told that he had been recalled for breach of discipline in creating such disturbance and excitement abroad. The General also paid a visit to Count Ignatieff, and the latter is reported on good authority to have said that the Emperor had nothing particular to say to General Skobeleff, as the fact of his not having had any official mission of any kind abroad deprived anything that he had said as a private individual of all political importance. It was a mere breach of military discipline that he had committed, and nothing more.

The *Paris* has received from a "well-informed friend" a telegram, dated Eydtkuhnen March 7th on the subject of General Skobeleff's interview with the Czar.

General Skobeleff, immediately on his arrival, was summoned to the presence of the Czar. All those who know the turbulent orator expected hat Alexander III. would place some restrictions on the expression of his discontent, and these anticipations have been verified. The Czar has seen Skobeleff alone, without witnesses, and the remonstrances, if made, were heard by no one. The Minister of War himself, and more especially the Grand Duke Vladimir, whose German tendencies are well known, were given to understand that the Emperor had no intention of allowing them to intervene between himself and the General. He wished to censure alone—according to his own ideas—the oratorical demonstrations of a soldier whose services his Majesty has not forgotten. One may be permitted to believe that the Emperor, in choosing this course, was not actuated by gratitude alone. The General is very popular in the army. Unlike Gourko, he has not since the Balkan war been mixed up in internal politics, so that he has also retained his popularity among the civil portion of the community. Finally, he has expressed, with martial eloquence, although he wrongly lent an international character to his words, ideas which are common to the majority of true Russians. If the Emperor had officially blamed the General the latter would certainly have resigned all his public posts. Unless he had been sent to Siberia, which would not be easy with a man of his importance, he would certainly have been seen again surrounded by an army and ready to put into poactice, at his own risk, with a hundred thousand men at least, his theories on the distribution of nationalities.

ANOTHER SPEECH

The *Czas* of Cracow published the following intelligence from Warsaw on the 3rd inst. :—Shortly after his arrival here, General Skobelef accompanied by General Paniutyn, went to the Stemkowshi luncheon-bar, where General Paniutyn met a polish aquaintance, to whom he said that General Skobeleff desired to have the pleasure of taking wine with him. Hearing the General's name mentioned, all the persons present immediately gathered round the party, when General Skobeleff, raising his glass, said : "Gentlemen, I do not know what the Government thinks of you ; but I wish the best to the Poles, and sincerely desire that they may form one body with us, as Servia and Bulgaria [illegible] Are we not all brethren? You m [illegible] there were n [illegible] have a Germ [illegible] paused, and a [illegible] into the resta [illegible] as follows :— [illegible] Regiment, [illegible] service, be [illegible] time I hav [illegible] respect and este [illegible] I now raise my glass as the representative of the Russian nation and drink to our common Fatherland. Long live Poland."

According to a statement made on March 9th in Berlin, General Skobeleff, in addition to his inflammatory speech to the Poles at Warsaw, delivered an address to some Russian officers, culminating in the following peroration :—"The best of the Russians is our Czar. You, and indeed all Europe, know what he thinks on the great Slav question. If, nevertheless, you find me here at our Czar's command, you see in it a frssh humiliation on the part of that man who by 'blood and iron' founded an empire which can only be destroyed by the "blood and iron' on Russia."

GENERAL SKOBELEFF AND RUSSIAN FOREIGN POLICY.

THE *Times'* St. Petersburg correspondent wrote on March 2nd :—

Doubtless, before this reaches you, the "White General" will have returned to St. Petersburg or Gatschina. There is a rumour current that he has already arrived, and that he will be relieved of his command at Minsk. It is not generally thought that he will lose the honour of aide-de-camp of the Emperor, as it is difficult to see how opinion abroad can be satisfied to this extent without a severe blow being dealt to the national party which is being fostered under the present *regime*. In any case, the General's tour of national eloquence is now at an end, and its ultimate aim has probably, for the present, been defeated. Its significance, however, remains, and ought to be recorded, while the effects it has produced will hardly be explained away by general official statements. As to the sources of inspiration, nobody here entertains the least doubt in the matter. Even giving General Skobeleff the credit for sincerity in the expression of his sentiments, there is no difficulty in discerning the persons who have felt themselves sufficiently strong to shield and support him. If anybody thinks that the gallant General is so head strong and rash as to risk his position by such extraordinary conduct without knowing that he is well backed up, that person is greatly mistaken. Most absurd things have just appeared in the foreign Press about the opinions of Skobeleff. One interviewer reports him as having said that he hated war and was tired of it. If there is anything certain about Skobeleff, it is that he glories in war, and is ever restless without it. A story related in a Continental paper which describes Skobeleff as having once feigned to be in his cups at the dinner-table of the late British Ambassador at Constantinople for certain cunning reasons will be easily recognized by the many friends who knew him there as a stupid fabrication. I do not believe that he was ever at the British Embassy, because he once dined with the British Consul at Pera, and Sir Henry Layard is said to have disapproved the invitation. There is one opinion strongly held by Skobeleff, which is interesting for Englishmen to know, and that is, that England's policy in Central Asia is infallibly destined to be overthrown. The height of his ambition is to take part in a struggle against England in Asia or with Germany in Europe ; yet you will hear him constantly say that he never met an Englishman who was not a gentleman, and that the German is the finest soldier in the world. The enmity which his recent speech against the Germans would make one suppose he really entertains towards that race did not prevent him soon after his return from the Trans-caspian from communicating in the warmest manner with his many military friends in Germany, to whom he sent numerous souvenirs of the Tekke campaign.

At first sight, therefore, it seems strange that he should publicly give his attention, all at once, to

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anti-German politics, and lend himself to an intrigue of which Count Ignatieff is said to be at the head. It was never thought that Generals Ignatieff and Skobeleff had so much in common. As a fact, however, and as one proof of their political agreement, General Skobeleff so abhors the Berlin Treaty that he has once forbidden his subordinate officers ever to mention it in his presence, while Count Ignatieff is noted for never starting a conversation without introducing the Treaty of San Stefano. Skobeleff has assumed altogether a new character. At one stride he has supplanted General Tchernaieff as champion militant of the Panslavonic party. M. Aksakoff says he not only speaks in Russian but thinks in it, a mental operation of which that great Slav asserts the editors of the *Golos* and Europeanized Russians in general are totally incapable. The *Novoe Vremya* says Skobeleff has only given voice to what thousands of Russians think, but dare not say. As regards the further connexion with Count Ignatieff and the agitation for the Austrian Slavs, the following facts are suggestive :—It is known that before General Skobeleff delivered his first post-prandial speech in St. Petersburg he had confidential interviews with Count Ignatieff, and was in relations with the Panslavonic party. Besides this, the now famous speech was not printed in the *Novoe Vremya* until two days after the delivery, when time had been afforded to submit the account to the General himself. It was, then, no hasty report that was published, but a deliberately drawn-up statement, differing considerably from its spoken original, revised by the author, and furnished with the *imprimature* of the Panslavonic party.

No one believes that Skobeleff and the *Novoe Vremya*, which, in spite of its recent denial, is positively in direct connection with the Ministry of the Interior, would risk such a publication without feeling fully sure that it was wanted by persons who were powerful enough to screen both author and publisher from possible ill-consequences. The effect of it in Russia was diametrically opposed to the effect abroad. Nobody in particular, except the Emperor and M. de Giers, and also a journal or two representing chiefly the counterblasts of the dethroned party, was at all upset by the effects of Skobeloff's declamation. The outburst against it abroad has necessitated some sort of official repudiation for the sake of decency. But what does this amount to when we find persons in very high positions saying with badly-concealed satisfaction that Skobeleff has only given vent to his feelings as a Russian? Others add that if Russia, which has no Parliament, no free Press, and no other means of expressing its sentiments, happens to speak its mind through a representative like Skobeleff, the European Press of Parliamentary countries need not make such a fuss. As far as concerns the discipline which precludes the high officers of other armies from publicly talking politics, we know that Russian discipline is in many respects much more severe to look at than it really is, and is, sometimes more honoured in the breach than in the observance.

There is still more proof of how the oracle has been worked in the fact that a day or two before General Skobeleff, accompanied by his former French tutor, started for Paris, not (or a long leave as was stated, for he had in any case to be back in March to attend on certain military commissions, a Servian gentleman is said to have left in advance to herald the approach of the General in the French capital. The Servian students, of whom there are 17 in Paris, gave the General the opportunity of making his anti-German speech by presenting him with an address, and why has this address not been published? Probably its appearance would throw some more light on the manœuvre. The manœuvre itself is explained here with slight variations. The supposition of many is that General Ignatieff, irrespective of the immediate objects of the Panslavonic party, had in view to embroil matters to such a degree that he could have an occasion to offer his services to his Imperial master as Minister or Chancellor for Foreign Affairs to put matters right, and that once in that coveted position he would immediately issue a peaceful declaration. This is what people say, and I report it faithfully. That Skobeleff, however, should be drawn into the scheme can only be explained by identity of interests and aspirations.

The Russian Government has repudiated all solidarity with the utterances of an Adjutant-General of the Emperor. But who is the present Russian Government? General Ignatieff in his own person. He is not only Minister of the Interior but virtual Minister for Foreign Affairs as well and chief in the councils of the Czar. Recent communications to Europe touching the province of Russian foreign affairs, notably that against intercession on behalf of the Jews, have emanated from him and have appeared in the *Official Messenger* before they have been published in the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, the organ of the Foreign Office. M. de Giers is disgusted but helpless. In the old build- [illegible] late Third Section of Secret Police, [illegible] State police, [illegible] ybody with the [illegible] even newspaper [illegible] spread his in- [illegible] will long main- [illegible] which has [illegible] negative solu- [illegible] is said at the [illegible] is not now so safe at Court through the Skobeleff affair and that an impending change would very soon be made apparent if there were any other eminent man in sympathy with the policy of the new reign who could be trusted to undertake the direction of affairs. There is absolutely nobody. The only other man who was once at all likely to have the post of General Ignatieff is Count Peter Schouvaloff who, however, is now considered as entirely out of the running. The late unjustly abused Ambassador to London has given himself up entirely to the pleasures of sport and discards politics altogether. It being recognized here and proved abroad by the officious communications to English and French reviews that the task of Russia under Alexander III. is to expel all foreign ideas and exclude as much as possible the aid and advice of the European world, it naturally follows that an Anglophile statesman like Schouvaloff is out of the question. Count Schouvaloff could not accept office unless the conditions which are now necessary were entirely charged, and it seems only natural to conclude that the present "National direction" of affairs has gone too far, even without General Ignatieff, to allow of a complete reversion to a far anterior and opposite policy.

MR. FORSTER IN IRELAND.

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DUBLIN, March 6.

MR. FORSTER arrived in Tullamore this morning from Portalington. He was accompanied by Mr. Arnold Forster, his son, Mr. Ross, of Bladensburg, his military secretary, and Mr. Blake, R.M. At the station he was met by Captain L'Estrange, R.M., into whose house he went for a short time. Mr. Forster then went through the town alone, unaccompanied by any escort or magistrate. He visited Messrs. Goodbody's tobacco manufactory and had a long interview with the Rev. D, M'Ilroy, the parish priest, and his curates. The state of the country, the condition of crime, and the effect of the working of the Land Act and the Sub-Commissioner's decisions were fully discussed. Mr. Forster then visited the convent schools, where 500 girls are trained. He had several of the pupils examined before him, and he made a minute inspection of the establishment. He also paid a short visit to the boys' schools. Though Tullamore is the centre of a district in which several outrages have taken place, Mr. Forster was received everywhere with courtesy. There was no attempt to hoot or insult him. The Chief Secretary having gone to Hayes Hotel to lunch, a large crowd assembled in the street in front. They waited for some time, and at length Mr. Forster addressed them from the drawing-room window of the hotel. He was listened to not only with deep attention, but respectful silence, there being scarcely an interruption throughout his whole speech, and some of his sentiments where cheered. He said :—

My friends, I see a great many of you here, and should like, if you will allow me, to say a few words to you. (Here a man in the crowd gave a deep groan.) If at the end you wish to give me a good Irish cheer I shall be pleased, and if you think it your duty to give me a good Irish howl I shall bear it. (Laughter.) Seeing you here I should like to say a word or two as to why I have come down from Dublin into the country. (A voice.—"And we admire your pluck.") I have been down in Limerick, and in Clare, and in Galway; and the reason why I came down was this, that by observing for myself the state of things I should be enabled to do my work better. Well, my work in this present movement is to save men from outrages: to prevent their being threatened and ill-treated when they are going through their daily work; to enable them to earn their living as they choose to earn it without being frightened by anybody else; and, above all, to put a stop, if possible, to what has been happening in many parts of Ireland. In the district where I have been for the last day or or two there have been violent outrages—maiming people and killing people because they have been doing what they had a perfect right to do, and in some cases because they have been doing, or suspected of doing, what it was their duty to do—namely, paying their lawful debts. Well, I wanted to see for myself whether the stories that came up to me in Dublin Castle were or were not exaggerated. I am sorry to say that to a great extent I find them true. Now, I want to tell you what is the fact which I take back with me to Dublin, and which has made a deeper impression on my mind than any other. It is that this state of things—this intimidation, these outrages, this inability of a man to do what he has a right to do without being interfered with by other people—would come to an end at once if the people in these districts and in Ireland generally would unite together and say, "We don't choose to be threatened; we don't choose to be bullied; we will not allow midnight marauders and ruffians to break into our houses in the middle of the night. "It is in the power of the people to stop these outrages, which are a disgrace to the name of Ireland. Allow me to say—for I would not have come hear to talk to you at all if I did not intend to say before your faces precisely and exactly what I would say behind your backs at Westminster—that such things would not happen in either England or Scotland, and I do not believe they would happen in any country on the Continent. There are no more courageous men in the world in battle under discipline than are the Irish. (A voice. —"Soft sawder;" laughter, and cries of "Release the prisoners.") Perhaps you will wait until I come to the end. You ought not to be in the least angry at my saying you are courageous men. But if you are angry at that you may be pleased with what I am going to say now—that, although there are no more courageous men in battle, they are wanting in moral courage, waınting in the determination to stand against the majority or even a noisy and violent minority. We knew very well what is the fact. I am not referring exactly to your district, for I do not know much about it; but I believe my observations are applicable to place not far from here. Why do people go about in terror? Why are they unable to, or dare not pay their rents openly? It is not that they are afraid of a large majority of the country. It is not that the people who would commit these outrages are in very large numbers. They are small in number. They are broken-down, violent, reckless men. I am going back to Dublin with the conviction more impressed upon me than it was at first, that this state of things, these outrage which are a disgrace to your country, would cease directly if you were to set to work yourselves and say not merely that "we will do our duty and keep the law and order," but "we will not allow ourselves to be illtreated." (A Voice.—"Has not coercion put it down?" and laughter.) The question really is, Do you yourselves wish to put it down? I do not believe that you like it. I know you feel that it is doing great harm, for it is interfering with your employment, and no good can come of it. I say, then, if that is the case, help the Government to prevent these outrages. But whether you do so or not, it is our duty to stop them. It is the duty of the Government, and it is especially my duty; and stop them we will. There may be a man here—I hope not—who may have looked at any rate upon these outrages without disapproval—nay, may have had something to do with approving them or instigating them. Well, if there are such people present, I want to say to them this, that the law-breakers, the outrage-mongers, the instigators to outrage have got several powers to contend with. They have got the Irish Government, though they may think they can defy that. They have got the Imperial Parliament. They have got the people of entire Britain, who are determined that these outrages shall cease. And they have got a stronger force against them than the Irish Government or Parliament, or the British people. They have got against them the force of God's laws. There may be bad landlords in some places, but that does not make it a good thing for men to burn down houses, ruin people in their trade, torture animals, break into houses in the night, maim people, and to kill them. (The same voice.—"Who did that but the soldiers and police." I want to say a word or two about myself. I have told you that we are determined, and that I am determined, that we shall have law and order in Ireland, and that these outrages shall cease. (Hear, hear.) I wish to tell you something of my own experience in Ireland. A good many of you have heard things not very nice about me (laughter); and I daresay some of you in your hearts do not think well of me (renewed laughter, and a voice :—"We don't"); well, we will leave that alone. I would rather that you thought well of me; but what concerns me is that God and my own conscience will think well of me. A good many years ago I came to Ireland, having heard a good deal about Ireland in the agony of its worst distress. I felt convinced that that distress resulted very much from the bad state of the land laws, and of the relations between landlord and tenant. I am not blaming the individual landlords. I think that they did very much like others would have done under the circumstances; some of them a great deal better than the majority of men would have done. Well, I was determined to do what I could, after seeing the misery in the west to get an alteration of the laws. We have got an alteration of the laws; and all of you will acknowledge that we have now got—I will not call them boons—two acts of justice, which three or four years ago you did not expect to get. One is that men are going through the country everywhere, saying what a fair rent is to be, and in very many cases largely lowering the rents. The other thing is that the want of security from which the farmers suffered in past years no longer exists. It was the case when a man tried to improve his farm that he had no guarantee that he would get the fruit of his own labour. That is not so now, nor will it be so in the future. That danger, that injustice has been taken away from the Irish farmer. I rejoice to see that that has happened, and I believe that in five years' time—perhaps shorter, possibly longer, but I should say, at any rate, in five years' time—it will be acknowledged throughout Ireland that the Land Act has made a great and most beneficial change in the greatest industry of Ireland, which is the industry of agriculture. ("Hear, hear," and interruption by one individual.) I have another experience. It has been my hard fate for many months, morning after morning, to read tales of dreadful outrages. (A voice—And "no eviction.") That there may be exaggeration I do not deny; but I am sorry to say that, putting all the facts together, I do not think we have heard more in Dublin as to outrages—as to terrible and cruel outrages—than was justified by facts. I have just come back from Clarke, and I will tell you what I saw there. It will stick to any memory for the rest of my life, as will an eviction which I saw 30 years ago. I have done what I could to make evictions unlikely and difficult in future; and I will do what I can to prevent the repetition of what happened in Clare. I went when I was at Tulla to the workhouse, and there I saw a poor fellow lying in bed. The doctors thought he might get over it, but I see that he is dead. He was a poor lone farmer, and had paid his rent. Fifteen or sixteen men broke into his house in the middle of the night, pulled him out of his bed, and told him that they would punish him. He himself lying in his death agony, as it were, told me the story. He said, "My wife went down on her knees and said, 'Here are five helpless children; will you kill their father?'" They discharged a gun filled with shot into his leg, shattering it. Perhaps they did not mean to kill him; they must have known that they meant to give him weeks of agony, to maim him for life, to make it impossible for him to earn his living. If I can do anything to prevent these things happening I shall, whatever you may think or say of me. But I call upon you to do what you can to stop these things. Join any constitutional agitation for any change you like; but do try, for the honour of Ireland, for that feeling of patriotism which I believe you have strong within you to wipe off this disgrace from her name. Let me tell you one word about the English people. There is no ill-feeling in England towards Ireland. We know well that the country has been in a miserable state, that you have been badly governed, that the English Government in past days has done many very cruel and very unjust things to Ireland (hear), and allowed many things to be done which we wish to undo. We wish to make you prosper; we wish to make you as rich and powerful as we are ourselves. But when we have these terrible outrages coming before us we hardly know what to do; we hardly know how we can carry out our good feelings and our good wishes to you. I am very much obliged to you for hearing me so patiently. I know I must have said things that very many of you must dislike. (A voice, "Very few.") On leaving London I was told, "Do not go into the country; do not go away from Dublin, you will not be safe. (Slight interruption.) I had a good lot of police with me at the first place I went to; since then I have done without them. They also told me on coming over that I should not be heard, for I would say what I thought. Well, I have been heard, and I am very much obliged to you. I will just end with three words—words with which many speeches in many towns in Ireland have ended; words with which many letters that I receive end—God save Ireland, (Cheers, and a voice, "Is that from your heart? Why not let out the suspects?") Sometimes when I have read a letter telling me that I must have a bullet through my head, or that I must go to a place that is rather warmer than we are in now (laughter), I regret to find that it is signed, "God save Ireland." I have, as I said, read many a speech with that expression at the end, and I have said, "Yes, 'God save Ireland,' too, but God save Ireland from the man who made that speech." (Laughter.) However, you may be sure that that is the feeling which the Government has, which Mr. Gladstone has, and which, if you will allow me to say it, I have. God save Ireland from enemies outside her borders, and from those within; God save Ireland from rackrenting landlords, dishonest tenants, and midnight marauders; God save Ireland from the pestilence that walketh at noon and the terror that stealeth at night! And I believe that God will save Ireland, for with all their faults Irish people have those virtues which do much to save a country and to enable God's laws to be respected. And, with the earnest desire that God may save Ireland, I thank you for having heard me. (Cheers.) A voice.—("What about the prisoners? Let out the suspects.") Well, you ask about the suspects. (Hear, hear.) As soon as we can fairly say that outrages have ceased in Ireland, and that men are not ruined, are not maimed, and are not murdered for doing their duty, or doing what they have a legal right to do the suspects will be released.

Mr. Forster then retired, and the people dispersed. The Chief Secretary returned to Dublin by 6 o'clock.—*The Times.*

SALARIES OF THE CALCUTTA JUDGES.

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THE *Times* Calcutta correspondent telegraphed on March 5 :—Two public bodies in Calcutta, the Bar and the Chamber of Commerce, have taken up the questions of reducing the judicial salaries, and have resolved to memorialize the Secretary of State. It is expected that other representative bodies will join them. It is generally believed that the orders for this reduction emanated directly from the India Office and were issued without any consultation with the Indian Government, which is said to be trying to procure their withdrawal. As the matter is one of the last importance to the Indian public and as it does not appear to be thoroughly understood at home. I may be excused for dwelling on it at some length. The character which constitutes the High Courts declares that four classes of persons are eligible for puisne judgeships—namely, barristers members of the covenanted Civil Service who have served for a certain time in the office of a district judge; Vakils, a class of practitioners who combine the functions of counsel and solicitors; and members of the uncovenanted service who have held the post of subordinate district judge for a certain number of years. Hitherto the salary of the puisne judges of the Calcutta High Court was fixed at 50,000 rupees a year. It is now ordered that, as regards the future appointments, the pay shall be 36,000 rupees per annum for Europeans and 24,000 for natives. The majority of the judges are covenanted civilians promoted from district judgeships under the old rule. This promotion brought a substantial increase of pay, and a seat on the High Court bench was naturally looked upon as a great prize in their career, but civilians who had chosen the judicial branch of the service under the new system there, will still receive an increase of pay, but an increase which will hardly cover the greater cost of living in Calcutta, and the larger expenditure which their high judicial position entails. It will no longer be worth while for a district judge to give up the easy work and cheap life of a small station for the heavier duties of the High Court and the greatly augmented cost of life in the metropolis. The inevitable result will be to drive all the best men of service into the executive branch, which already offers much more splendid prizes, and to leave the judicial branch to second or third class men. Then, as regards barristers, it is certain that the reduced salary will not tempt any member of the local Bar who has any hopes of professional success. No doubt at home the ease and dignity of the Bench induce many successful barristers to give up larger for smaller incomes, but the analogy does not apply to this country. Here it is the object of most Europeans to make in the shortest possible time such a fortune as will enable them to leave the country for good. Dignity they do not care about, and as for ease, they prefer to enjoy it at home. Doubtless many members of the English Bar would gladly accept judgeships, even an a reduced salary, but it will certainly not secure first-rate men. As for the natives, although the principle may be conceded as a general rule that the natives should not be paid at the same rate as Europeans occupying the same posts, still it is generally felt that it will be invidious to apply that rule to the judgeships of the highest Court, and that as there is no distinction between European and native judges in their duties, powers, or dignities, so there should be none in the pay. Moreover, the scale fixed for the native judges is hardly sufficient to attract Vakils even of the third rank. In a word if the scheme be carried out it will degrade the High Court, make it contemptible in the eyes of the Bar, and deprive it of all respect from the public. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Lord Harrington will lose no time in recalling this most unfortunate order.

ON Feb. 7th., *The Times* stated :—We have received from the India Office the following communication with respect to the telegram of our Calcutta Correspondent on the reduction of the judicial salaries in India :—Under Statute 24 and 25 vic., cap. 104, section 6, the Secretary of State in Council has power to fix the salaries of the judges of the Indian High Courts. In the exercise of this power it was decided some time ago that the salaries of the Puisne Judges of the Calcutta High Court should, as respects future appointments, be the same as the salaries of the 'judges of the other High Courts—namely, those at Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad. This would have reduced the salary from Rs. 50,000 to Rs.45,000, but at the same time it was determined that as judges chosen from the Civil Service paid 4 per cent. on their salaries to provide for their annuities, thereby reducing the salary to Rs. 43,200, this latter rate should be fixed for all European Puisne Judges in future (the Civil servants being exempted from any percentage on their salaries as a contribution towards pension). Under the rules which are intended to open to them more extensive employment in India, natives appointed to be judges, will receive two-thirds of this salary.

THE LATE MR. JOHN MUIR, LL.D., D.C.L.

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MR. JOHN MUIR, LL.D., D.C.L., died at his residence, Merchiston-avenue, Edinburgh, on Tuesday night, in the 73rd year of his age. He had been in failing health for some time past. Dr. Muir was born in Glasgow, and received his early education at the grammar school at Irvine and the University of Glasgow. He afterwards attended Haileybury College, the training institution for young men destined for the Civil Service of the East India Company. In 1829 he was passed through the college at Fort William, Calcutta, with distinction. His merits were soon recognized, and he was selected for the position of Assistant-Secretary to the Board of Revenue at Allahabad. Subsequently he received the appointment of Commissioner for the investigation of claims to hold land rent free in the division of Meerut. Mr. Muir's next appointment was that of Magistrate and Collector of Azimghur. He became singularly proficient in the knowledge of Sanskrit, and when Mr. Thomson, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, carried out his idea of amalgamation the English and Sanskrit branches of study to be conducted in one Anglo-Indian College, Mr. Muir was appointed first principal of the Victoria College, Benares. He held that position for a year, during which time he got the college into good working order. Returning to the judicial branch of the service, he held for some years the office of Civil and Sessions Judge at Futtehpore. In 1854 he retired from the service, and afterwards, resided chiefly in Edinburgh. He took great interest in the improvement of the Scottish Universities, and in 1862 he founded the chair of Sanskrit and comparative philology in the University of Edinburgh. He was the means of raising the Shaw Fellowship in moral philosophy in memory of his relative Sir James Shaw, who was long connected with the Corporation of London. He also instituted the Muir Lectures on comparative religion, which have hitherto been delivered by Principal Fairbairn, of Bradford. Mr. Muir was a member of the last Scotch Universities Commission. A number of years ago he published "Sanskrit Texts," a standard work in great repute, and more recently numerous metrical translations from the Sanskrit. The deceased was unmarried. He was brother of Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I., of the Indian Council. His portrait was recently painted for the Senatus of Edinburgh University, and is now in the Royal Scottish Academy's Exhibition. Mr. Muir was a D.C.L. of Oxford, an LL.D. of Edinburgh University, a Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Bonn, a corresponding member of the Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences, and a foreign member of the Leydon Society for the Cultivation of Dutch Literature.

THE DUNECHT OUTRAGE.

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THE two men who had been apprehended on a charge of being concerned in the Removal of the late Lord Crawford's remains from the family Mausoleum at Dunecht, were discharged. On the day the Mail left, the following letter from Lord Crawford's Solicitor appeared in the *Globe* :—

SIR,—Referring to the statement that Lord Crawford had received a letter from an anonymous person threatening that if the police inquires were persisted in the body would be destroyed by means or chemicals, I am desired to say that there is no truth in such statement, no letter of the kind having been received either by myself or the Earl. With regard to the two men apprehended on suspicion of being connected with the body snatching, the authorities were satisfied of the identity of the man Philip with the writer of the original anonymous letters. However, although one letter was as under, the officials said that, by the law of Scotland, no offence had been committed by so writing; that there was no offence in being an accessory after the fact; and that, because the writer of the letters could not be proved to have been a party of the original desecration of the tomb, they must release him, which they accordingly did, saying that on further evidence he could be re-arrested at any time.—Yours obediently,

J. A. ALSOP,
Solicitor to the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres.

[COPY].

"London, December 3, 1881.

"To the Earl of Crawford, Dunecht House, Skene,
Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

"Say in *Times* what amount you would pay for corpse. Answer under D.V. We won't part under £5,000. If this letter is either given or shown to police the corpse won't be given up for less than £20,000. Will arrange all when you accept our terms.—Yours &c.,

NUMBER THREE."

THE SALVATION ARMY IN FRANCE.

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PARIS, MAR. 9.

TO-NIGHT the Paris branch of the Salvation Army held a special review of its forces, on the anniversary of the first establishment of the "Army" in France. The meeting took place in the large hall used as "headquarters" on the Quai Valmy, in the midst of one of the poorest quarters in Paris, and on the outskirts of Radical, irreligious Belleville. A more suitable field for the peculiar labours to which the Army devotes itself could not have been chosen than this poverty-stricken neighbourhood. The spacious building in which the nightly meetings are held calls for no particular description, being a plain whitewashed hall with a gallery at one end, and with a platform for the speakers and the choir. Decoration there is none, beyond a few Scripture texts painted on the walls, a group of tricolour flags with the red banner of the Army suspended over the platform, and the initials of the French Republic with the letter "S" on the blind which conceals the large window over the entrance. Being a special service, the audience were in their places punctually at the hour indicated—a quarter-past eight; but strugglers kept coming in until the hall, which holds some 1,200 people, was crowded to excess. This number was made up pricipally of apparently poor workmen, their wives and children. The men came in there blouses or work-day clothes kept their caps on their heads, and, except that they abstained from smoking, in obedience to a notice on the door, behaved with the freedom and ease of a music-hall audience. The earnest manner in which most of those present joined in the hymns, however, proved that they were not mere spectators, and I was astonished to notice that many rough, unkempt, brutal-looking men, whom one would not have expected to find assembled except at a Socialist meeting or in a wine shop, sang the canticles by heart without reference to the book. The service was conducted principally by Miss Booth, the leader of the French branch, a tall, thin, earnest-looking young lady, whose father "General" Booth, had come over from England especially for the anniversary meeting. Various other officers, male and female, were present, all wearing the uniform of the army adorned with a coat of arms and the letter "S.," while some wore badges or armlets bearing the words "Armee du Salut." The choir having taken seats at the back of the platform, behind the chief officers and the leading musician, a cornet player, the proceedings were opened by Miss Booth, who read out the first verse of a hymn with the refrain "Tout est bien; oui, tout est bien." The congregation having sung this to a cornet and violin accompaniment, another verse followed, and so on to the end. Extempore prayers were then offered up by some of the lady officers, to which the congregation in all earnestness repeatedly responded "Amen." Other hymns, all set to popular tunes, one of which I recognized as closely resembling "Malbrouck s'en va-t-en guerre," or "We won't go home till morning," followed, and then a number of French converts related the circumstances of their being "saved." Frequent applause greeted these revelations, and occasional mocking laugh was quickly silenced by the energetic speakers. Indeed, the most remarkable feature of the whole proceedings was the astonishing degree of order maintained among as rough a collection of people as it would be possible to find in any capital. This is the more curious, as all the leaders of the movement, although speaking French fluently, were marked by a strong English accent, which would have excited derision had the crowded audience been less earnestly disposed. Up to the moment when I was obliged to withdraw, not the slightest disturbance had taken place, and the well-behaved crowd of ouvriers, although not enthusiastic, seemed determined to maintain order should brawling be attempted. The army has evidently taken hold of a large number of people during its year's existence. No other form of religion could have boasted such an assembly of the lowest class of Parisians as that collected in the hall to-night, and though the proceedings to an unaccustomed eye and ear were decidedly eccentric, it must be acknowledged they fully achieved a deserved success.—*Daily Telegraph.*

SERVICES AT HOME.

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ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Major-Gen. H. W. Gulliver, B. R. E.
Major H. E. Ryves, B. S. C.
Major-Gen. G. E. Reade, B. Inf.
Cond. J. Combe, B. Ord.
Major W. Stainfo..h, M. Inf.
Lieut. T. P. Geoghegan, Bo. S. C.
Surg.-Major T. B. W. P. Johnston, Bo. M. S.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. R. D. Hare, B. Uncov., 3 mo.
Mr. E. P. Propert, B. Uncov., 6 mo.
Mr. T. D. Berrington, B. Uncov., 6 mo.
Mr. W. P. Thomas, B. Uncov., 6 mo.
Mr. E. A. J. Wallace, B. Uncov., 6 mo.
Lieut. J. F. Worlledge, B. S. C., 183 days.
Sub-Cond. A. Little, B. Comm., 6 mo.
Mr. H. T. Knox, M. C. S., 6 mo.
Lieut.-Col. W. M. Dickinson, M. S. C., 3 mo.
Mr. J. B. Naylor, Bo. C. S., 7 mo.
Mr. W. C. Renn..., Bo. Uncov., 4 mo.
Lieut.-Col. G. C. Grant, Bo. S. C., 3 mo,

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. V. W. Bertelson, B. Uncov.
Lieut.-Col. H. Thompson, B. S. C.
Lieut.-Col. R. C. Budd, M. S. C.
Mr. R. Courtenay, Bo. S. C.
Mr. W. M. Fletcher, B. Uncov.

THE NAVY

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ADMIRALTY, 8th Ma

In accordance with the provisi[illegible] Order in Council of 21st July, 1876, t[illegible] tioned Retired Officers, having att[illegible] years' seniority in the rank of Comm[illegible] been authorized to assume the rank an[illegible] Retired Captain, from the 6th instant :—[illegible] ders R. Pitman and W. St. J. S. Hornby.

In accordance with the provisions of [illegible] Order in Council of 22nd Feb., 1870—

Staff Comdr. W. H. Fawckner has this da[illegible] placed on the Retired List, with permission [illegible] sume the rank and title of Retired Capt.

Comdr. F. G. Gambier has been placed on [illegible] Retired List of his rank.

The undermentioned Gentlemen have been entere[illegible] as Surgs. in H. M.'s Fleet :—W. G. K. Barnes, M D.; R. J. McCormack, M.D.; W. G. C. Smith, M. B.; S. Farmer; A. D. Peyton; and J. S. Wray.

ADMIRALTY, March 9.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Order in Council of 22nd Feb., 1870—

Chaplain and Naval Instr. the Rev. W. B. Arthy, M.A., has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

THE ARMY.

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WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 10th March.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the Regt. now styled the King's L. I. (Shropshire Regt)., being in future designated the King's (Shropshire L. I.)

Cavalry Depot, Lieut.-Col. and Col. E. Napier, Comdt., retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission.

Royal Engrs., Capt. H. Mitchell retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and to wear the prescribed uniform.

The following Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Lieuts. :—

J. R. L. Macdonald, vice C. H. Bagot, promoted.
E. W. Walton, vice G. W. Bartram, promoted.
W. J. D. Dundee, vice J. C. Macgregor, promoted.
A. W. Roper, vice G. A. Cockburn, promoted.
C. N. Beevor, vice W. W. B. Whiteford, promoted.
L. Jones, vice St. G. M. Kirke, premoted.
J. E. Hamilton, vice M. H. G. Goldie, promoted.
S. L. Craster, vice A. W. Smart, promoted.
G. M. Heath, vice A. Bogle, promoted.
W. G. Shellabear, vice A. T. Preston, promoted.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.), the promotion to the rank of Lieut. of Second Lieut. W. E. Bunbury is cancelled, he having been subsequently transferred to the Indian S. C. as a Lieut.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt., the promotion to the rank of Lieut. of Second Lieut. F. G. R. Ostrehan is cancelled, he having been subsequently transferred to the Indian S. C. as a Lieut.

The Lincolnshire Regt., Lieut.-Col. R. Johnson retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Col.

Prince Albert's (Somersetshire L. I.), Lieut. A. H. L. Bagot has been seconded for service on the Staff.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.) the promotion to the rank of Lieut. of Second Lieut. A. F. Hogge is cancelled, he having been subsequently transferred to the Indian S. C. as a Lieut.

The Cheshire Regt., Lieut. G. S. Goldsmid has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian S. C.

The resignation of the appointment of Adjt. of Lieut. O. E. M. Davies, as notified, is cancelled.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Supmry. Lieut. A. W. L. Bayly to be Lieut., vice R. P. A. Smith, deceased.

The Dorsetshire Regt., Lieut. G. F. Rowcroft has been appointed a Probr. for the Indian S. C.

The Oxfordshire L. I., Lieut.-Col. and Col. W. B. B. Barwell retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major-Gen.

Capt. T. H. Butler retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission.

The promotion to the rank of Lieut. of Second Lieut. A. H. Dobbs is cancelled, he having been subsequently transferred to the Indian S. C. as a Lieut.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regt., the promotion to the rank of Lieut. of Second Lieut. W. E. Philips, is cancelled, he having been subsequently transferred to the Indian S. C. as a Lieut.

The Northamptonshire Regt., the promotion to the rank of Lieut. of Second Lieut. T. H. Plumer is cancelled, he having been subsequently transferred to the Indian S. C. as a Lieut.

The King's Own L. I. (South Yorkshire Regt.), Major J. Spence, from the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be Major, vice J. J. Davy, who exchanges.

The Highland L. I., Lieut. C. C. Cavendish has been seconded for service on the Staff.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's), Lieut. A. C. Christopher to be Adjt., vice Lieut. R. Graham-Cambell, deceased.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Major J. J. Davy, from the King's Own L. I. (South Yourkshire Regt.), to be Major, vice J. Spence, who exchanges.

Comst. and Transport Staff, Condrs. of Supplies F. Cassell and W. Parsons to be Qr.-mrs.

Chaplains Dept., The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the promotions of the undermentionded Officers :—

Chaplain of the Fourth Class the Rev. G. M. St. M. Ritchie, to be Chaplain of the Third Class, in recognition of his services during the recent operations in South Africa.

Chaplain of the Fourth Class the Rev. J. H. S. Moxly to be Chaplain of the Third Class, in recognition of his services during the recent prevalence of yellow fever in Barbados.

Army Pay Dept., Staff Paymaster and Hony. Major R. W. Duff has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut. Col.

Medical Dept., the undermentioned Surgeons on probation to be Surgeons. N. M. Reid; W. H. Phillips Lewis; W. Dick, M. B.; F. J. Jencken, M. B.; H. O. Stuart; F. H. Treherne; S. F. Longheed, M. D.; J. C. Haslett, M. D.; H. J Barratt; H. E. R. James; H. O. Trevor; A. F. Russell, M. D.; R. J. Fayle; J. W. Jerome; W. W. Pike; M. E. FitzGerald; L. H. Truefitt, M. B.; J. M. Irwin, M. B.; P. J. Nealon, M. D.; E. O. Wight; W. A. Morris; F. H. M. Burton, M. B.; J. Heath, M. B.; and C. E. Nichol, M. B.

MEMORANDA.

Hony. Col. A. Wybergh, Major, retired pay, retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission.

Hony. Col. R. E. D. Ness, Major, retired pay, retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission.

Major J. L. G. O'Brien, half-pay, retires on retired pay with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

Qr-mr. G. Murphy, half-pay, is placed on the Retired List.

Capt. N. W. I. H. Stephens, retired, Royal Marine L. I., to have the honorary rank of Major.

Dy. Asst.-Comsy. C. J. Marsden, Ben. Estabt., to have the honorary rank of Lieut.

The undermentioned Lieut.-Cols. of the Indian S. C. to be Cols :—

G. C. De. Pree, Ben.; W. Peyton, Mad.; L. H. Williams, Ben.; A. Wardrop, Bom.; T. Bell, Bom.; S. Fellows, Bom.; G. N. Stephens, Mad.; G. R. C. Westropp, Bom.; G. J. Pasley, Ben.; T. E. Vander Gucht, Ben.; B. R. Chambers, Ben.; J. V. Hunt, C. B., Ben.; C. F. Sharp, Ben.; P. H. F. Harris, Ben.; C. T. Hitchins, Ben.; T. Wakefield, Mad.; S. F. M. T. Grant, Mad.; H. S. Robinson, Mad.; L. H. P. de H. Larpent, Ben.; A. H. Bramley, Ben.; F. M. Armstrong, C.B., Ben.; W. M. Lane, Mad.; T, B. E. Tennant, Mad.; L. H. Sibthorpe, Bom.; A. E. Campbell, Ben.; H. C. B. Barnett, Mad.; G. C. Hodding, Mad.; P. H. Le Geyt, Bom.; T. J. Watson, Ben.; R. H. Cunliffe, Mad.; R. R. Woodhouse, Bom.; C. D. J. Dodd, Bom.; W. C. S. Clearke, Ben.; H. Watson, Mad.; J. H. Drummond, Bom.; T. W. Rutherfurd, Ben.; J. S. D. Bolton, Bom.; E. M. Norie, Mad.; T. Donchey, Ben.; T. H. Way, Mad.; C. M. Ducat, Bom.; W. W. Boddam, Ben.; A. Utterson, Bom.; H. R. M. Van-Heythuysen, Bom.; N. Swanston, Mad.; C. F. Boulton, Bom.; J. G. Bell, Mad.; H. A. Justice, Mad.; and J. R. Strutt, Bom.

The undermentioned Officers to be Colonels :—Lieuts.-Col. H. Davis, the Worcestershire Regt., and W. Daunt, C.B., the Norfolk Regt.

The following Captains of the Rl. Engrs. who were placed on the Retired List on the 1st July, 1881, from half-pay, have been granted the honorary rank of Major from that date :—G. Ross, E. N. Heygate, C. A. Rice, G. N. Kelsall, W. S. Boileau, G. S. Berkeley, and F. S. Shepherd.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Col. C. T. Palin (Bombay) has been transferred to the Unemployed Supmry. List.